

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 28, 1932

No. 9



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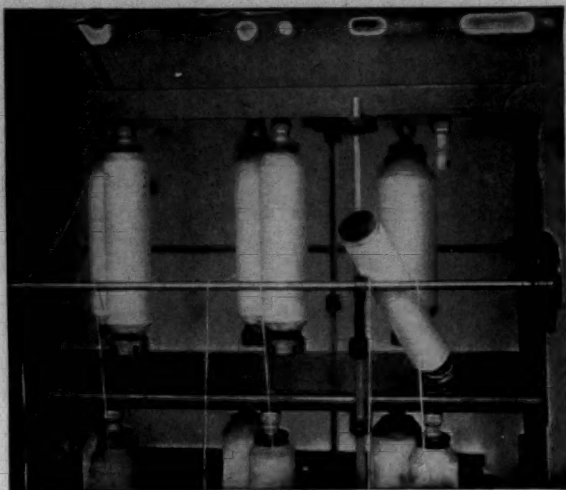
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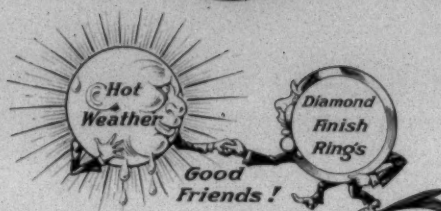
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 28, 1932

No. 9

Observations in European Cotton Mills *

BY THOMAS H. HAGAN

Vice-President, The Textile Development Company.

I HAVE been asked to say a few words about observations made in European cotton mills. Our company has worked on 800,000 spindles in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Sweden, in addition to the 4,200,000 spindles in the United States and Canada.

The outstanding difference in management between our mills and theirs is that their mills are mostly family owned and managed, and once the owner is convinced that certain policies are advisable, he can directly proceed to put them into effect. He must, however, always conform to union demands; the unions are very strong, and their claims are usually supported by the government.

The manufacturing differences are many. One in which they excel is speeds; they run European-made spinning frames as fast as 12,500 r.p.m. on the spindles, while, in the American mills, a spindle speed of 9,200 would be considered good mill practice on the same yarn number. The variable speed motors, which remain in the experimental stage in the United States, have been in use in some of the mills for more than 12 years. Their non-automatic looms run as high as 240 r.p.m. These looms have loose reeds which spring back, and have no protection rods. Their 44-inch automatic looms run as fast as 188 p.p.m.

It seems they have made more of a study of the blending of cotton, and have obtained some splendid results from unusual mixtures. However, other research work, such as that done by our company, is not widely known in Europe.

Cloth constructions are quoted on the French $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, the Vienna inch, and the English inch; testing machines are not widely used, many are used incorrectly, and, generally, they are backward in this respect. The sizing was done on hank quadrants of Swiss make; this instrument gives the hank reading immediately. The yarn testing was done on instruments similar to ours, but were mostly hand-operated.

Humidification plays an important part in cotton manufacturing. I saw some primitive methods which might interest you. In one mill, there were hung along the wall between the windows what appeared to be immense roller towels with the bottom roller resting in a pan of water; a man would come and give each a pull, thus bringing the wet burlap up to humidify the mill. An-

other mill, which had its water wheel under the mill, had a large pipe about 4 feet in diameter running from there to the spinning room; through this pipe, the spinning room received its humidification. In still another mill, there was a special room in the basement filled with a kind of turbo heads, each spraying out water, making the room full of what appeared to be heavy fog; this fog was blown by blowers up through pilasters and columns into the rooms, where it came out near the floor; this kept the humidity down where the work was.

I saw so many interesting things that it is impossible to remember them all, but I shall mention those that come to my mind.

One thing, that I thought very practical, was the type of flooring used in some of the mills. It is called a wood-cement flooring, and is made as follows: first the old floor is nailed down securely, after which it is covered with laths about 6 inches apart; the wood in between the laths is chopped with an adz, and then the cement (a mixture of sawdust, cement, and some chemical) is put on. It has the appearance of a cement floor, but has the spring of a wooden floor, and is easier to work on than the regular cement flooring. Incidentally, where cement floors are used, some of the help wear wooden sandals.

The use of hot water heat for cotton mills was being given much study. It was reported to give a more uniform temperature and a better regulating of humidity, with no condensation.

In Eastern European countries, the market demands some very unusual cloth constructions. The peasants have set ideas about the kind of cloth they use for a head-dress during the planting time, and there is a seasonal demand for so many thousands of yards of this particular cloth. In another section, there is a demand for a cloth that looks like gauze, but is made from yarn with over 7.00 of a twist multiple; this makes the yarn like wire, but, strange to say, it is used for underwear.

One mill claimed to make 60 kinds of 20s grey yarn. It had 6 mixes of cotton; for each mix, there were 5 twist multiples. On the ring spinning and 5 twist multiples on the mules, thus making 10 kinds of 20s out of each mix, or 60 from the 6 mixes. A table gave the breaking strength for each kind, and the yarn was priced on this basis.

A system of forcing moisture and chemical into yarn before selling was investigated. The disadvantages of this system were that brown spots would appear around cotton specks, and paper tubes would shrink away from

(Continued on Page 27)

*Address at Textile Forum of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Carding Problems Discussed at Columbia

The Carding Division of the Southern Textile Association met in the assembly room of the Columbia Hotel, Columbia, S. C., on Friday, April 22, 1932, and was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by H. H. Iler, of Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., chairman of the Board of Governors of the Association.

Walter C. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, explained the proposed plan of reorganization of the Association, and a general discussion of this matter took place.

Mr. Iler then turned the gavel over to J. O. Corn, superintendent of the Pacific Mill, Columbia, S. C., chairman of the Carders' Section.

COTTON THAT CURLS

Chairman Corn: I thought we would turn the meeting this morning over to all those men who have their difficulties straightened out. The first man that has trouble tell us what it is.

D. B. Chandler, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.: We are running $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch Mississippi cotton and are having lots of trouble with the cotton curling. I should like to have someone tell us how to stop it.

C. C. Brigman, Superintendent, No. 2 Mill, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.: Do you use a Kirschner beater or blade beater?

Mr. Chandler: Both.

Mr. Brigman: What kind of opener?

Mr. Chandler: Saco-Lowell.

Chairman: I don't think you have to have $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton, to curl. Some have curling with 1 1-16-inch cotton.

T. M. McNeill, Superintendent, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.: It depends largely on where it is curling. If Mr. Chandler's trouble is more apparent at the bale breaker, the breaker and lapper, then I should say that he is working the stock too much up to that point. Perhaps he has some type of opener, or a horizontal cleaner of some description, that is running too fast. I have had some experience with 1-inch cotton curling, due to too much working before reaching the breaker lappers and have been able to correct it (or at least minimize it to the point where it would not be troublesome) by reducing speeds up to that point.

W. E. Campbell, Overseer Carding, Republic Cotton Mill, Great Falls, S. C.: If the curling is at his horizontal cleaner, if he will slow his beater down on the horizontal cleaner, speed his draft a little bit, pull it through his horizontal cleaner a little faster, I think it will help.

David Clark, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.: I will hazard a guess that it might be the Kirschner beater setting too far off. It is absolutely impossible to set a Kirschner beater too close.

Chairman: If I might hazard a guess, it is curling before it gets to the beater.

Ernest H. Sullivan, Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C.: We have two separate picker rooms. In one of the mills we have the one-process; in the other mill we have a finisher and two-beater breaker. There is as much difference in the laps as between day and night, almost, in the two mills. We have the same opening equipment.

Chairman: Which is the worse?

Mr. Sullivan: The one with the one-process picking. Question: Do you have the same condenser feed in both of those sets of pickers?

Mr. Sullivan: We have two separate picker rooms.

D. G. Floyd, Overseer Carding, Monarch Mills, Lockhart Plant, Lockhart, S. C.: Do you have a conveyor running from the feeder hopper to the picker? Is there any difference in the speed of the fans?

Mr. Sullivan: There is a difference in the length that we carry it, in the distance that we carry it.

Mr. Floyd: I have never had any trouble with curling staple because of that particular condition I mentioned to the gentleman, but I did not think the cotton looked quite as open or fluffy, or bloomed, whatever you might call it, coming off the small condenser as it did off the larger condenser, both running the same number of revolutions. I did speed up the smaller condenser until it ran the same speed as the larger and thought that improved it. I did not take it out of the conveyor flat before it got to the condenser but simply carded off the frame.

Chairman: Do you pull from your condenser through your horizontal through your vertical on your No. 12, all in one line? You have not a screen section that cuts that off anywhere?

Mr. Sullivan: We pull straight from the condenser, but we have a screen section at the No. 12 that pulls from the vertical opener. The main condenser fan pulls up to the No. 12—that is, through the horizontal; the No. 12 fan pulls from the vertical.

Chairman: Have you any trouble with your condenser choking? Or does the cotton pull through all right?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, it comes through all right.

Chairman: Well, we have had some experience along the same line. Tell what you did, Mr. Hamrick, at Richland.

LOWER SPEED ON HORIZONTALS

Mr. Hamrick: We had lots of trouble with curling cotton until we speeded up our fan. We ran our cotton through two horizontal and one vertical beater. We speeded our cotton about one hundred turns. We were feeding our cotton too much.

Chairman: In the meantime, though, we cut the speed.

Mr. Hamrick: Yes, cut the speed of the No. 12 and the horizontal—cut all the speeds down. That eliminated all our trouble. We first found this trouble on $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton and also had it on 1 1-16-inch.

Chairman: I believe that will help you—reduce the speed on your horizontals.

Mr. Sullivan: I tried that; I reduced the speed of the horizontal until we could not get the cotton through, then built it up. Then, week before last, I stopped the horizontal altogether.

Chairman: Did that help you?

Mr. Sullivan: That did not stop it.

Chairman: I don't know whether you are going to be able to stop $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton from curling some. Is anybody else here running that?

Mr. Campbell: Last year we were on $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch and had the same trouble. We speeded it up.

Mr. A.: Mr. Corn, I think you have hit the nail on the head. In other words, in putting the cotton through the opening machinery, you can not leave it there too long; you want to get it out; you want to have sufficient draft. At the same time, there is such a thing as having too much opening machinery. It depends on the production you are putting through and the layout you have. I do believe that if Mr. Chandler will speed his fan up and pick that cotton out a little faster and not crowd his machinery, while of course you can not tell without going there and looking it over, I believe that will eliminate most of it.

CAUSES OF NEPS

John S. Lockman, Overseer Spinning, Monarch Mills, Lockhart Plant, Lockhart, S. C.: I am not a carder. If a card will make neps, what particular thing about it causes that?

Mr. Hamrick: We were running $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton and could not get rid of the neps until we slowed our doffer in half. That eliminated the neps.

Mr. Lockman: Does that mean you slowed your production?

Mr. Hamrick: Yes.

Mr. B.: I am not a mill man. There were two men in my office one day when that same question came up. Those two men were both very good carders. They told me the way in which they overcame it was cutting the cylinder down, cutting the speed of the cylinder from 160. It has always been our motto to run the cylinder 160. They cut that down and did away with the neps. They were running 1-inch cotton, broadcloth.

Mr. Lockman: Let's get down to one hundred pounds production on the cards. If it will make neps on one hundred pounds production, then what particular thing about the card will cause that nepping? Is it the setting or bad screens or bad licker-ins, or what?

Mr. McNeill: What is a nep? It is a fiber rolled into a ball. It may be one or two or three fibers rolled into a ball, and as a carder my experience has been that neps, all things being equal, if your production is at one hundred pounds, neps will generally be caused by the flats not being set close enough to prevent this rolling of the fiber. I think by setting your flats just as close as you can without rubbing the cylinder, with the other points set up close, there should be very few neps.

Mr. Campbell: We have tried all settings on $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton and have not eliminated it by the setting.

Chairman: He is speaking of one hundred pounds production, I believe you said. Are you having any neps, Mr. Chandler, in that $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch stock?

Mr. Chandler: Lots of them.

Mr. Clark: Lots of times when a man makes a change, like cutting down the doffer speed, he is doing something else that is the real explanation of the trouble. He says he cut the doffer to half speed. What else did he do?

Chairman: The only explanation is that with lower doffer speed it would straighten them out.

Mr. Clark: Why should slowing down that doffer stop the curling?

Chairman: The only reason I see is that by slowing the doffer down there is more carding action on the stock; it will straighten them out.

Mr. Clark: The doffer takes it off the cylinder. The real carding has happened before the doffer takes it off.

Mr. Brigman: I think you get more combing action there between the cylinder and the flats.

Chairman: You would in slowing down your doffer. Of course, you cut the production of your cards. I do

not think the card, unless there is something wrong with it, will make a nep, though you can make a nep on a card.

Chairman: It would depend on your setting.

Mr. C.: I mean the point on the card.

Chairman: Oh, if you have a dull card you will get neps.

Question: When you cut the production of the card in half, what do you do to your licker-in speed? You double the speed of the licker-in, don't you?

Mr. D.: Speeding the licker-in will not take out neps; I have tried it.

Mr. Clark: You can go to another mill and see a card running at the same speed he had before, and they do not have neps. It has been a long time since I was a card grinder, but I would go back to the card and grind it.

Question: Who ever tried a wide setting on the back plate (the plate just above the licker-in) for that particular fault?

Chairman: I should like to see the mill, Mr. Clark, that is not having neps on a production of one hundred pounds a week, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton. What do you say, Mr. Stutts?

A. L. Stutts, Carder, Monarch Mill, Union, S. C.: Well, I have not much to say; you know an empty wagon is mighty soon unloaded. I have been at it a long time. Neps come in the cotton, you know; they are already in there; the machines do not make them all. Faced cards will make them. Good grinding and light carding are the best remedy I know.

Robert Huskey, Overseer Carding, Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C.: Funny things, you know, happen about machinery. One cause, I think, is that we sometimes try to make too much toppings on our flats. That will allow the neps to go through; they break through from the flats and go through in lumps. In setting flats we have to set them so they will go all the way around and not any of that fall back into the cylinder. That is about all I can offer you.

Chairman: I can tell you another thing that will help neps on cards, and that is doubling the flat speed.

Mr. Lockman: Then you increase your strip.

Chairman: Absolutely.

Mr. Lockman: The tendency now seems to be to reduce card strips.

Chairman: Whenever you do you will increase your neps.

Mr. Knowles: I know one man who cut his speed and held his production the same. I do not know just what his speed was; I made no note of it; but I think he cut it to around 140.

Mr. Lockman: Reduced his cylinder speed to 140?

Mr. Knowles: Yes, something like that.

Mr. Lockman: And still maintained the same production?

Mr. Knowles: Yes.

Mr. Lockman: Do you know what that was?

Mr. Knowles: He was carding around 70 pounds, on about 1 1-16-inch cotton, making 100 broadcloth.

Mr. Lockman: I have pulled the stripping door open just a little bit on one of my cards and noticed a lot of little curly-tailed cotton coming in. I pulled another card door open and did not have that. That is where I contend the neps come from. Part of the web across the cylinder looked straight; then you would see a little curly tail come in and make a knot right by the cylinder door.

OTHER CAUSES OF NEPS

H. P. Worth, Selling Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops, Spartanburg, S. C.: Some mills strip twice a day, some three

times, and some four. I think you will find the question of neps all along. Taking into consideration the proper setting, I do not believe you will ever find card rooms getting away from neps entirely.

Mr. Brigman: Faced clothing or dull clothing causes neps. It might be in some cases the grinding is not what it should be, or it might be in some of the cases you have strips on the cylinder where the clothing is faced, as we call it; something is getting in there that dulls the face.

Chairman: There are a number of things you can do to cards that will cause neps. It may be a bruised wire on the licker-ins, or dull cards. But everything being in good shape, how would you adjust the setting to make neps?

H. H. Willis, Director, Textile Department, Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.: There is one other point I believe has not been raised that they might look into, and that is the amount of humidity they are using. You know that when cotton is dry it will tend to curl and nep worse than moist cotton. Another thing; I have run 1 1-16-inch cotton from different sections, apparently the same cotton, and one will nep worse than the other, under the same conditions. It depends a good deal on the variety of cotton.

Chairman: About the cylinder, cutting the cylinder speed down, I don't know whether there would be any centrifugal action there that would have any effect. It may be at the high speed the cylinder action is throwing the fibers against the flats so hard that it may have a tendency to bunch them up. It might be well to look into that.

SETTING THE BACK PLATE

F. L. Drake, Overseer Carding, Pacific Mills, Hampton Division, Columbia, S. C.: I should like to ask a question concerning the use of the back plate on a card. What is it for and what is the proper setting for it?

Chairman: How do you set yours, Mr. Stutts?

Mr. Stutts: I set mine at 17.

Chairman: How about you, Mr. Roberson?

Mr. Roberson: 22.

Chairman: Top and bottom?

Mr. Roberson: Yes.

Chairman: What is yours, Mr. Sullivan?

Mr. Sullivan: 17.

Mr. Floyd: Ours is 22 at the top; special gauge at the bottom, 14 gauge 10. It is a special gauge made for the bottom edge of the plate.

Chairman: Why do you use that No. 10 at the bottom?

Mr. Floyd: I get better work.

Chairman: In that way?

Mr. Floyd: The web is clearer; it does not look cloudy; I think I get out more trash with that on my licker-in—I mean the fine trash and leaf. I find I get more of that leaf out on my licker-in if I have it open at the back plate.

Chairman: What do you say, Mr. Huskey?

Mr. Huskey: I had a little experience with that I did not understand, and I showed it to the superintendent. After changing that plate I changed the color of my topping; it got darker, got dirtier. I did not do it for that purpose. I use that plate to control the fly on my card. I was getting too much fly and set it closer, set it up to 17. When I did, the toppings took off the front of those cards were dirtier. The fly was less.

Mr. Campbell: I set my cards on 17 and 22. I use a taper to keep the flats from filling up. If you set otherwise, your flats have a tendency to load up, and your

topping comb will not comb it off. That is the reason I set mine on a taper.

Chairman: Would the amount of production of the card have anything to do with the way you set that plate? In other words, if you were carding 100 pounds and went up to 150, would you make a change on that plate? I ask that for information.

Mr. E.: I think you would set it a little more open on a higher production.

Chairman: That would be my idea, though I may be wrong. Certainly, just from what he says there, it is a fact that if you were carding 150 pounds a week you would certainly have more stock passing between the cylinder and the plate, and it would have a tendency to push farther in.

Mr. F.: We are carding 138 pounds; that is why we set it in.

Mr. Campbell: We are carding 145. Naturally, that is why you would have to be governed, in setting your back plate, by the stock passing through. That is the best setting I could find for that production.

PURPOSE OF BACK PLATE

Mr. Drake: I should like to know the purpose of the plate. I have not heard anything on that.

Mr. Roberson: I imagine it is to direct the air current from the back of the card on to the stock going through.

Chairman: Well, I don't think we ought to say it is just one of those things the card men put on there and that we have to use.

Mr. Huskey: I think the purpose of that plate is to control the air or control the cotton.

Chairman: Does that answer your question, Mr. Drake?

Mr. Drake: In a way it does. I really do not know what the purpose of the plate is, other than that the machine shop put it there, from the answers given.

Chairman: Well, we can say it is a guide for the cotton, then.

Mr. Drake: The shops put these plates on there and set them at the top at 22 gauge and 17 at the bottom. Why do they do that?

Mr. Clark: Isn't it true that the shops have several different styles of plates and that they send with the card a plate made in consideration of the work that card is to do? In other words, if you expect to get 175 pounds off a card, a certain staple, they will give you one plate. It is my recollection that they have several different styles of plates.

Chairman: I have seen only one.

Mr. Clark: I think they have them set at different angles.

Mr. Worth: There is absolutely the same angle on the back plate.

Chairman: You have only one back plate?

Mr. Worth: Yes.

Chairman: That is a guide for your cotton, Mr. Drake, that plate back there.

CHANGING THE FLYER

Mr. Brigman: I want to ask this: If you have a 7 by 3 fly frame and you take that flyer and spread it to make a 7 by 3½ flyer or frame out of it, what is the advantage or disadvantage?

Chairman: Has anybody done that?

Mr. Lockman: I haven't 3½; I have about 3⅞.

Chairman: What is the advantage?

Mr. Lockman: Provided you get good workmanship,

it runs all right. The advantage is that you get more yarn on your bobbin—about an hour to a doff.

Chairman: You get a larger package?

Mr. Lockman: Yes.

Chairman: You run that just as fast? The same speed?

Mr. Lockman: Yes.

Chairman: The only advantage, then, is getting a larger package?

Mr. Lockman: Yes. That, of course, means an advantage in the spinning.

Chairman Corn: Did you have anything else in mind in asking that question, Mr. Brigman?

Mr. Brigman: I should like to ask Mr. Lockman if he thinks the roving is as even as it was before he changed the flyer.

Mr. Lockman: Yes, sir, I do. We are making the same roving on an 8 by 4—that is, 5.68 hank roving.

CHROMIUM PLATED ROLLS

Chairman: How many of you, if any, have chromium-plated flyers? Is no one here using them?

Mr. Huskey: We have just a few, just a set through probably the slubber, intermediate, and speeder, one for each machine.

Mr. Iler: Of course, our plant is quite different from a cotton mill, but I have some chromium-plated rolls, which are more or less a new proposition in our plant. In one of our dye machines we put a chromium-plated roll, the idea being that the chromium-plated roll would be resistant to any dye baths we might put in there. Very much to our surprise, after two or three months' use, something is happening to that chromium plating; we do not know what it is. It appears to be an attack, but the solutions we use in there are not recognized as anything that would cause attack. There are three other chromium-plated rolls on the same machine, three bottom rolls on squeezing pairs. Those three are beginning to show discoloration. That has been our experience with chromium-plated rolls on continuous dye machines. We have some other chromium-plated rolls elsewhere. They are non-corrosive to vapors, etc. The one that shows signs of attack is a steel roll, brass jacket. The other three rolls are cast-iron rolls with the chromium plating right on the cast iron.

CHECKING SPEED OF FLATS

Mr. Willis: Where is the proper point at which to check on the speed of your flats? What point do you use on the card?

Chairman: I never heard of them being checked in any other way than travel per inch?

Mr. Willis: Yes, but at what point do you measure to get that inches per minute?

Chairman: I always check it on the arch.

Mr. Willis: If you check it on the arch and then make a check on the front plate, why will not those two points come back together after a revolution? We made a test the other day, and it will not check.

Chairman: What will not check?

Mr. Willis: Mark a point at any flat on your arch; strike a chalk mark there. Strike a chalk mark on the roll at the front, at any point where the strips are cleared, and see if those two points will come back together in your revolution. Why will it not do it?

Chairman: I don't get that. Will you repeat it, Mr. Willis?

Mr. Willis: On your arch you would mark a point and count the number of flats that go by per minute. Now, make one on your first cutter roll, where you strip your flats, and see if they come back together at the next revolution.

Mr. Floyd: It might be like the knock-off the Saco-Lowell has; if you run it long enough it will come together.

Chairman: I don't think you could expect that to come back, because the size of the stroke would determine whether it would come back.

Mr. Willis: I appreciate that that flat is carried by the onset of that stroke and you are looking at the outside diameter, see? Still, there seems to be no slippage. Apparently, for a while they ran together.

Chairman: How much off is it?

Mr. Willis: Two or three flats.

ONE-PROCESS PICKING

Chairman: How many of you are running one-process picking, of any kind? What do you think you have gained from one-process picking, Mr. Huskey?

Mr. Huskey: Outside of the labor, and, of course, we are not considering that.

Chairman: No, not considering the labor.

Mr. Huskey: We have two hoppers and have only one beater, a Kirschner beater, to do all our cleaning, practically, in the opening room. With the additional hopper, and holding that hopper at the same fullness all the time, why we get an even lap. Then, another thing we have gained that is, of course, right along the same line; we have no lapping of aprons; our lap comes nearer being the same all the time; we have not that thing of the hands neglecting to work; the machine does the work better than the hands. We have an even lap with the one-process than with two processes of picking.

Chairman: You feel that you get a little better work, then?

Mr. Huskey: Yes, sir a little better work.

F. D. Lockman, Superintendent, Monarch Mill, Lockhart, S. C.: We feel, Mr. Chairman, that we get a stronger yarn, because we do not beat the cotton as many blows per inch; yet at the same time we feel that we get as clean work from our picker.

Chairman: As clean?

Mr. Lockman: As clean, with less beats per inch. We do not have as much waste from the one-process as from the three-process; therefore we get better card work, less split laps. We also feel that we get a more uniform lap yard by yard, which gives us a more even yarn.

Mr. Clark: I saw a device recently in a mill down in Alabama that is doing wonderful work. It is a home-made thing. This mill, instead of putting the hopper back of the apron, had three hoppers beside the apron, which fed all the cotton. The cotton went on to a Buckley opener. It went on to a mesh wire apron about as long as across this room, which had a constant shaking motion. Lots of dirt fell out of the cotton. Every beater, no matter what kind it is, will carry some stuff through; the air draft will carry it through. It was surprising to me how much stuff dropped out while the cotton was on this apron. The apron was about 40 inches wide.

Joseph C. Cobb, Overseer, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.: Has anyone tried taking the amount of motes from the finisher beater, out from under, on the one-process and on the two-process? On the finisher don't they have more motes—or do they?

Mr. Lockman: As clean. I should like to say that we think we are getting a good deal cleaner work since putting in the one-process picking, but we do other things. I do not feel the one-process picking should have the credit for that. We also have a screen we drag our cotton over, a metal-rake process, we call it, about seventy

feet of it. The cotton goes over that screen as it goes from the condenser to the picker hoppers. It takes out about 0.2 per cent of your total stock in leaf and trash, etc.

Mr. Cobb: We made a test on that. I do not remember what percentage of motes we got with the one-process picking, over the two-process, but I believe if you will do that you will get less motes.

Mr. Clark: I was at the King Philip Mill, in Fall River, where they had just put in the single-process. They had a method of examining their laps by hanging them up in front of a window. I watched them examine them, and anybody could tell that the single-process gave a much evenner lap. They unrolled it before a long window and examined it in that way.

Mr. Hamrick: I have a thin streak in the center of my lap that I cannot get rid of. What causes that?

Mr. G.: You have an intermediate hopper behind your finisher section, haven't you?

Mr. Hamrick: Yes.

Chairman: Do those of you that have bought machines find it necessary to put in a draft damper on your top screen to regulate the draft on your top screen? Of course, no two would be just alike. It would depend on how far your dust house may be from you, as to what draft you would have on your fans, and other things, but I was just wondering if anyone had to put in dampers to control the draft on the top screen. We used to think it was necessary, and we all used them with the old, so why not with the new?

Mr. Willis: In regard to the point Mr. Hamrick raised, about the thin streak in the center, we have that on the finisher. I should like to know what to do for it.

Mr. Lockman: I had one machine that did that for several years. It did it when I had three processes of picking; then when I put it together in one process of picking I still had the same condition, although I had changed the draft back to the dust house and had done everything else I could think of. Finally Floyd came and told me I had the wrong gear in there. Can you tell them what it was, Floyd?

Mr. Floyd: Yes. Instead of having two 14-teeth gears running together, somebody had substituted a 15-teeth gear, because it had the same bore, and put it in instead of a 14. The gears would catch on the ends; they did not mesh properly, would drag their teeth.

Chairman: Did changing that eliminate the trouble?

Mr. Floyd: Yes. Then this plate immediately behind the hood over the beater, that has a knife edge to it, called the doffer; that particular plate was closer on this machine than any other we had. We took that off, bored new holes in it, took a piece of wood about three-quarters of an inch wide, and put that in. That stopped the trouble.

Chairman: You did two things. Which one did it?

Mr. Floyd: I am more ready to believe that the gears did it.

Mr. Willis: What plate was that?

Chairman: It was the cut-off plate between the screen and the beater. On the new ones they are adjustable.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL SPRAYING PROCESS

Chairman: Gentlemen, we will take up our discussion. There is one thing I myself want a little information on, in which probably there has been more improvement during the last year than in anything else, and that is in the oil spraying. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Sullivan, who perfected that, are here. Let's hear from them.

Mr. Chandler: We have what is known as the Hill method of spraying. We spray oil in the beater; put it in as the Kirschner beater picks it off the feed roll; that

is where we spray. Mr. Hill has been experimenting with the nozzles. I believe we have on part of our machines eight nozzles and on part of them sixteen nozzles. We like it; we think that it has helped our work; in fact, we know it has helped the work; we do not have anything like as much dust around our cards and all the way through the mill as before we put the oil in.

Chairman: Mr. Sullivan, in what ways do you notice an improvement? First, though, how much are you putting on?

Mr. Sullivan: We are putting on now, Mr. Chairman, around 0.3 per cent, or probably a little bit more than that, but that is about as close as we can get to it. We have had it in there for several months, as a good many of you know. One of the advantages, as Mr. Chandler says, is the dust; it eliminates very nearly all the dust. You can strip your cards cleaner. It seems as if the cotton pulls loose better, and you can strip them cleaner. You can put more in the package everywhere you go, more in the cone, more in the bobbin. We have not tried to see how much more we can put in, but it is firmer; you can hold the bobbin up and you see it lies better. Those are some of the advantages we find. On part of it we have sixteen nozzles, and on part of it eight. It is working very nicely so far. Of course, some things have to be worked out, but we have had it for some time and feel it is working pretty well.

Chairman: 0.3 per cent—have you been higher than that?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir.

Chairman: How high can you go and not get into trouble?

Mr. Sullivan: We went to 1.0 and got back as quick as we could. We were just trying to see how far we could go. I think we could put on more than we are putting on now, and stay out of trouble. But we are getting mighty good results where we are now, and as long as we do we want to stay right around that.

EFFECT OF OIL SPRAYING

Chairman: Just how far through the mill do you notice the effect on the fly and the lint? Through the carding and drawing, or do you notice it even farther than that?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir; we don't think there is as much fly in the spinning room; it looks better. We run our humidifiers over the week-end; we never stop them, but run them all the time. The spinner said at one time on Monday morning the traveler would break a few ends, would hang a little. Since we have been using the oil we do not have as much trouble of that kind as we did. It seems a little oil gets down the traveler ring.

Chairman: What trouble did you get into when you went up to one per cent?

Mr. Sullivan: Filling up on the card.

Chairman: Is it as easy to card—is your work as good?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir, I think it is as good; it does not seem to give any trouble.

Question: Would it replace humidity in the card room?

Mr. Sullivan: We have not tried that yet.

Chairman: You have humidifiers in the card room?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes. We have been talking about cutting out the humidifiers in the card room, to see how it would act; but we have not done it.

Question: How does it affect your evenness and breaking strength?

WORK MORE EVEN

Mr. Sullivan: We think we get evenner work. We have not run tests to see, but occasionally we have been

without oil, for one reason or another, for a day or two, and we think there is a slight dropping off in breaking strength then. We can see a little difference in the running of it when it gets to the spinning.

Mr. Floyd: Do your card strips run any heavier now than before?

Mr. Sullivan: We have not checked that.

Mr. Floyd: Do you strip any oftener?

Mr. Sullivan: No.

Mr. McNeill: Is there any difference in the waste, floor sweeps, etc.?

Mr. Sullivan: I think there is a little difference, Mr. McNeill. We do not think we have as much fly on the floor; it looks better to us. We have not checked it.

Mr. Floyd: If you put that fly into your good stock, does it show up in the cloth? You say you have decreased your fly and your waste. Does it show up in the work; does the work look any darker, or is there any more trash in it?

Mr. Sullivan: With what we are putting in there seems to be no difference, but if you put too much in it shows up. And when we went up you could tell all kinds of difference.

Chairman: In other words, if you put on as much as one per cent, your work does not look as good?

Mr. Sullivan: I don't think it does; it does not look quite as good with one per cent.

Chairman: Is there any advantage in the way of being able to take out twist, or anything like that? You do not make any change on your fly frames, spinning, etc.?

Mr. Sullivan: We are troubled a little more with hard ends when we put in more oil. When we went up as high as 0.5 we had to take out twist. At times now, as weather conditions change, we may have to change a little.

Mr. Floyd: Do you think the oil interferes with the drafting on your fly frames?

Mr. Sullivan: Not where we have it now.

Mr. Floyd: Would it, if you went up to 0.5 per cent or more?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes. It is hard to draft.

Chairman: You would think that with the oil it would be easier to draft, wouldn't you?

Mr. Sullivan: It would look that way, yes.

Chairman: You would think the fibers would parallel a little better through the frames, but I was wondering if there was a weakening of the draft rather than a straightening up.

Mr. Chandler: We have had this experience, that we can put a great deal more oil on local cotton than on this 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch Mississippi cotton. We have been told we are the first people that ever sprayed 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton satisfactorily, that no one else has ever been able to do it with their method of spraying.

Mr. Sullivan: We can put the oil on local cotton and go right along. With the 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch you have some trouble.

Mr. Lockman: You say you do not make as much dust. Where does that dust go? Or does it stay in the cotton?

Mr. Chandler: I think it goes in the goods. I believe Mr. McNeill asked a question as to the percentage of waste. We know that the total amount of waste from the mill has been less since we have been using the oil. We have not been willing to come out and say the oil is responsible for it, but we keep a record of our waste each month, and for the last several months we have had the lowest percentage of waste we have ever had, and we do

not know of anything else to which we could attribute it except the oil.

Mr. Lockman: Is that on the same work?

Mr. Chandler: Yes, same construction. I think a lot of that waste goes into the strippings, too; it is a little darker.

Question: Is it not true that with the oil you have less broken fiber and consequently less dust?

Chairman: Other than the dust down, do you think it costs you any more to run the oil?

Mr. Sullivan: I don't think so. The first thing we did when we put in the oil, we lightened up the lap two or three pounds.

Mr. Lockman: When you say "dust" do you mean the cotton, or do you mean dust or dirt?

Mr. Sullivan: Dust.

Chairman: You mean you hold the weight through your mill, and therefore it really does not cost you anything for the oil, because oil is about the same price as cotton?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes.

Mr. Lockman: Did you have to change your hank roving for the spinning room?

Mr. Sullivan: No.

Chairman: There is quite a bit of discussion about the oil. Of course, it has been going on for several years, but it seems to be taking on new life now. I was asking these questions for my personal information as much as for you others.

WHERE OIL IS PUT ON

Question: Where do you put on the oil?

Mr. Sullivan: The oil goes on right where the beater hits the cotton. It depends on how much press you want to put in as to how many nozzles you have. With sixteen nozzles you have much less pressure.

Question: Is the oil fully vaporized?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes.

Mr. Floyd: What does your finished lap weigh?

Mr. Sullivan: Forty-one pounds, with the oil.

Mr. Floyd: What would it be without it?

Mr. Sullivan: Well, we hold the laps at the same weight.

Mr. Floyd: You have to lighten it when you put in the oil?

Mr. Sullivan: We lighten three pounds when we put the oil in. If the oil happens to drop out there we have to heavy up.

Mr. Floyd: That takes the place, then, of about seven per cent of your cotton?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, about three pounds to the lap.

Chairman: You do feel, Mr. Chandler, that your system is superior to the other system?

Mr. Chandler: There is no question about that. If you want to use oil, by using this system you get the oil on practically all the fibers.

Chairman Corn: You get better distribution?

Mr. Chandler: Yes.

Mr. Lockman: Did you make any change in your spinning after you put in the oil?

Mr. Chandler: None at all.

Chairman: How many have made other changes through the mill since we had our last meeting which you feel have been of benefit to you in any way?

MASTER CONTROL ON HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

Mr. Chandler: I do not believe I was at the last meeting. One of the best things we think we have done at Gaffney is master control on our humidifying system. We never stop our humidifiers at all; they run nights,

(Continued on Page 24)

New S. T. A. Divisions To Meet

The first meeting of the recently organized Northern North Carolina and Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on Friday, May 6th. This meeting will be under the direction of Culver Batson, acting chairman.

In addition to the questions to be discussed, which are listed below, will be the election of permanent officers of this division.

All superintendents and overseers, whether members of the Association or not, are urgently requested to attend this meeting. Provision is to be made within this division for a hosiery section, and a special invitation is being extended to these men to attend this meeting. An opportunity will be given them to discuss some of their own problems during the meeting.

Questions to be discussed:

1. Are you troubled with neps, and if so, what are you doing to eliminate them?
2. Which do you believe causes the greatest number of neps, metallic, straight wire, or regular card clothing?
3. What effect does the diameter of the trumpet have on the card sliver, and quality of yarn?
4. Have you tried a roving tester, if so, what do you think of its possibilities?
5. What effect has break draft on the breaking strength and evenness of yarn?
6. Why is the setting on the back and middle roll of the frame made stationary?
7. What do you consider the best kind of roll covering?
8. What effect does the lack of positive drives on spinning ring rails have on yarn, and how do you keep your spindles plumb with respect to rail?
9. Which produces the best work on drawing frames—a long or short draft?
10. What causes the yarn in slashing to stick on the cylinder, and what is the best remedy for eliminating this?
11. How do you eliminate loop knots in filling?
12. How can you stop and prevent rainbow effects in weaving?
13. What causes wavy or ruffled cloth, and how do you prevent it?
14. How much stretch do you have in the yarn on the slashers, and what is the effect?
15. Do you believe the mill can save money by manufacturing or machining repair parts in the mill machine shop?
16. Which do you think the best practice, the oiling of the equipment to be under the direction of the master mechanic, or the overseers of the various rooms?
17. As a knitter, what qualities do you think hosiery yarn should have?
18. What are you doing to prevent accidents in your plants?

Attempt to Extort Money From D. E. Rhyne

An attempt to extort money, under threat of death, was made upon D. E. Rhyne, prominent mill man, banker and philanthropist, of Lincolnton, N. C., last week. A note demanding the payment of \$3,000 was left at Mr. Rhyne's home, instructions being given to leave the money in a small white sack on a steam shovel near a bridge over Indian Creek.

Mr. Rhyne notified police officers. A dummy package was left at the designated spot but was not removed by the would-be extortionists, and Mr. Rhyne has received no further communications from them.

Favor Uniform Sales Note Clauses

The following Uniform Sales Note Clauses are recommended as standard practice to the cotton textile trade jointly by the Textile Converters' Association, the Textile Brokers' Association, Inc., and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. It is believed their general adoption will bring about a clearer understanding of fair and proper obligations incurred in cotton cloth contracts and will add greatly to the convenience of buyers and sellers throughout the industry.

The committees which represented the associations in the discussions leading to common approval were:

For the Textile Converters' Association: Henry G. F. Lauten, Louis F. Hall and Howard Veit.

For the Textile Brokers' Association, Inc.: George Hussey, Charles H. Pope and Harry Strauss.

For the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York: Leavelle McCampbell, Robert F. Bowe, Elroy Curtis, William J. Gallon and Floyd W. Jefferson.

The note contains the following sales clauses:

Casualty Clause—If during this contract the production of John Doe Cotton Mills should be curtailed by strikes, lockouts, unavoidable casualties, or by any cause, in addition to those specified, beyond seller's control, actual output together with goods on hand shall be pro rated among all contracts in force at the time such contingency becomes fact and as respective delivery dates occur during the lives of such contracts.

Such pro rated performance shall be full discharge of this contract and only by mutual consent may seller deliver or buyer require delivery of any goods produced after the final delivery date provided herein.

Seller shall notify buyer promptly of any of the above occurrences and inform the latter with regard to prospective deliveries.

Default in Delivery—Excepting contingencies cited above, default in one or more deliveries shall not affect balance of contract unless such default amounts to substantial breach of the contract, that is, forty per cent or more.

Credit—Seller shall have the right at any time to limit or terminate any credit extended hereunder.

Payment—Bills are payable on due date in New York City in funds bankable at par.

Storage and Insurance—Goods invoiced and held by mill for whatever reason shall be at buyer's risk. Whether located in mills' warehouses or elsewhere, they are to be included under the general fire insurance policies of the mill, and in case of loss, adjustment shall be made out of the insurance received, pro rata with all goods damaged. Goods held for more than one year shall be stored and insured at buyer's expense.

Variations—This sales note constitutes the entire contract and no variation therefrom shall be valid unless accepted in writing.

Arbitration Clause—Any controversy arising under or in relation to this contract shall be settled by arbitration. If the parties are unable to agree respecting time, place, method, or rules of the arbitration, then such arbitration shall be held in the City of New York in accordance with the laws of the State of New York and the rules then obtaining of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry.

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Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd.
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SPAIN:

Sobre y Cia. S. L.
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Vital Points in Successful Mill Operation *

BY RICHARD G. KNOWLAND

Vice-President and General Manager, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company.

THE most important decision that an industrial concern can make today is whether it wishes to keep on operating or will fold up. If operations are to be continued, then business must be carried on about as usual except that extreme care must be taken with respect to innumerable items which in ordinary times are not nearly so important, even though such items may be fundamental. If a concern decides to fold up and go out of business, there is, of course, no more to be said.

As to what must be done by an industrial concern that decides to stay in business, we may summarize the necessary qualifications for success along the following trite lines:

1. Make what the public wants.
2. Sell it for what they can pay.
3. Perform these operations at a cost that yields a profit.

Under one or another of these points are covered all the efforts that must be expended in order to get the most out of any given industrial concern. This does not mean that such efforts even though wisely conducted will invariably yield a profit, but it does mean that such efforts wisely conducted will yield the largest return that it is possible to get under any given set of conditions.

In making what the public wants, it is obvious that merchandise must be well styled, and by this term we mean styled to suit the ultimate consumer as well as the buyer in the store. Many lines of merchandise depend for the amount of promotion they receive in the retail store on the acceptance that they have with the buyer. Consumer acceptance, of course, follows with good styling and with quality consistent with the price of the article. In styling the merchandise allowance must be made, of course, for a suitable selection. This selection must embrace enough patterns or types of styling to meet any reasonable demand with offers sufficient volume of sales to make it worth catering to. Since long lines of styled fabrics result in high manufacturing costs per pattern, in heavy inventory risks and in the danger of accumulating large stocks of not too saleable goods, it is obviously profitable to make the lines as short as possible. The better the designing and the better selection of patterns provided, so much shorter, as a general rule, may each line of products be. The shorter the lines, also, the larger will be the turnover per pattern and the lower.

As to the difficulties involved in styling lines so that they will be saleable, it is recognized that these form a subject for study themselves, but it is not the purpose at this time to introduce details of this sort which vary from one type of textile fabric to another.

It should be mentioned, however, that the influence of properly handled styling on promoting turnover and consequently low inventory risks, as well as furnishing the biggest selling point of all to the consumer, is something

not emphasized so strongly as it should be. This is particularly true today when inventory risks are not to be undertaken lightly.

With these remarks concerning the styling, we may pass on to the question of selling. Certainly in these days, there is no single problem connected with the industry so important as the selling of its merchandise. The first cardinal point in any sales operation is undoubtedly the determination of the market. By this we mean, where are the customers located, how many are there, what is their size, how and when do they buy, what are their credits, and their capacity for handling merchandise? Next a determination must be made of how the tions, there is a grave question in the speaker's mind as trading centers, transportation facilities, cost of transportation, and other related items. From these facts can be developed the expense of moving salesmen about the territories. A program must then be laid out determining whether sales will be made by wholesale distributor, or whether they will be direct, or if a combination of the two methods will be used. If company warehouses are a necessary part of the distribution system, their locations must be determined, the sizes established for each location and the cost of operation estimated. These factors are dependent upon the capacity of the local market (as determined in the survey previously mentioned) to absorb merchandise. They are also determined by the shipping facilities and by the promptness with which customers expect delivery of the goods which they have ordered.

If the sales approach is to be made direct, the customers must be broken down into classes of accounts and decisions must be made as to how often the customers in each class of accounts are to be approached in order to effect a sale. Having done this, and having determined how many calls each salesman can make in a locality in a day, it is possible to break down the sales area into individual salesman's territories which may then be grouped as circumstances direct into sales districts.

That form of compensation system which is considered best, under the circumstances, may then be arranged and the sales cost of covering the selling area may be fairly accurately determined.

The question of advertising and sales promotion must be also developed along with the above points. Generally speaking, the purpose of advertising is, of course, to build up both consumer acceptance and consumer demand, if these things are at all attainable. Little can be done along these lines, unless the goods to be merchandised possess individuality and are marked with a distinguishing brand or name. This matter of advertising is so highly specialized that it must be passed over with these few remarks, but undoubtedly the necessity for an advertised promotion of styled merchandise is of fundamental importance if the goods are to be taken out of the category of just so many more units of merchandise. It is to be noted that we are distinguishing sharply be-

*Address at National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, Friday, April 15th.

tween standardized textile constructions produced on a volume basis and so-called styled merchandise.

With reference to the control of production, we have already mentioned styling and balancing individual lines of products so as to have the minimum number of designs in a given line, this number being fixed on the balance necessary to please the trade. For a given volume of production, consequently, this procedure results in the largest obtainable weaving per pattern or, if the goods are prints, it results in the maximum possible yardage per design. All manufacturing costs are aided, of course, through this basic procedure.

In the purchase of raw materials, those procedures will have to be followed which good judgment indicates. In the case of the carpet industry using imported wool, experience shows that it does not pay to try to play clever tricks in every purchase on the long side. Based on a long observation of the cotton and domestic wool situations, there is a grave question in the speaker's mind as to whether it is cheapest in the long run to buy raw materials without long commitments. However, as stated, these are problems that must be handled to suit each individual case. For the purpose of labor control, in order to insure low operating costs, some form of piece work and bonus payment is recommended for those operations adopted. If this method of payment is used, it must be kept under the most continual supervision of the most thorough sort. It must be accompanied by time studies of every operation whenever a change in equipment or operating conditions are encountered. An application of carefully controlled research and development as to new products, new equipment, an improvement of old products and old equipment must be continuous and energetic. In these hard times, no problem should be undertaken, of course, that does not have all the earmarks of prompt financial returns.

The utilization of waste and its minimizing as well as the control of imperfect merchandise and of all manufacturing losses should be subject to continual scrutiny.

If all the ideas mentioned above are carefully and thoroughly carried out, any industrial concern certainly should be able to hold its own against competition, provided its management is effective. If business conditions today are such that no concern can earn a profit, then it can only be said that a manufacturer who cleverly and well follows the above principles undoubtedly will preserve a stronger company than he could hope otherwise to do, and he will have a lead on less competent competitors when sales volumes, as a whole increase.

Your Association requested that the speaker discuss briefly what the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company is doing to meet present-day conditions. The above outline presents, in a condensed form, what we have been doing over a period of years and delineates the policy which is still being constantly pursued.

The matter of sales and production budgets are extremely important, and should always be set up periodically so that a barometer may be established for measuring sales and production performance. Without such budgets based on probable sales, there is absolutely nothing by which a company can steer its operation. This matter is of more importance than can be described in the few words of this talk.

There are in the trade many practices which cannot be ignored by manufacturers. Undoubtedly, price cutting on the part of retailers, chiseling of various sorts, the attempts of buyers to break down prices, the offer by manufacturers, of special price considerations, and the practice of style piracy are extremely serious factors in

a styled industry. Time does not permit expansion of these subjects, but they are mentioned in passing as being among the really serious factors of the trade that must be allowed for continually in such times as these.

Of all single important manufacturing points to be kept in mind today, none is more important than to follow consistently the policy of never, under any conditions, producing goods at a rate greater than the rate of sales.

Technical Demonstrator Lectures To State College Students

Under the auspices of the student chapter of the American Association of Textile Chemists, N. R. Vieira, technical demonstrator for Newport Chemical Works, delivered four lectures on various phases of dyeing to the Textile students of North Carolina State College during the past week.

The first lecture dealt with the characteristics of direct, sulphur, developed, naphthol and vat dyes, and the advantages and disadvantages of each type.

The second lecture, which was illustrated with pictures on a screen, described raw stock, skein, warp and package dyeing machines, also jigs and paddlers.

The third lecture, which was also illustrated with pictures, dealt with the preparation of material to be dyed, special emphasis being given to various methods of scouring and bleaching.

In his final lecture the speaker described the fastness tests recommended by the American Association of Textile Chemists and also the use of color indexes and color cards.

Mr. Vieira's lectures were both interesting and instructive, as he gave the Textile students an insight into many problems which confront dyers and finishers.

Norman Thomas Is Speaker At University of North Carolina

Conceding all that is said about the right of an educational institution to "freedom of thought" and the privilege of hearing all sides of opinion, Norman Thomas scarcely was a happy choice as a speaker at the University at this juncture.

Mr. Thomas is perhaps the most unobjectionable of Socialists. He is respected for ability and honesty of purpose. But his doctrines and conclusions are such as particularly to aggravate a blind resentment noticeable as a reaction of these troubled times. University students may have sufficient mental independence and ability to listen abstractly, but it certainly does no good to subject them to the fiery oratory of a man who prates of the coming Presidential election as a farce, of "Wall Street" robbing the American people of more than gangland, of a "power trust" never realized outside of oratorical fancy, taking \$1,000,000 a day to which the American people are entitled. It does no good to subject University students to a prophecy of alternatives of Communism, Fascism, or Socialism, with the latter prescribed as the Panacea.

Having been invited, it was necessary to let Mr. Thomas go to the limit. It would have been fatal to cancel his appointment, or to seek to censor the utterance of his peculiar views. But he need not have been invited, seeing that it might have been known in advance what he would say when he arrived.—*Raleigh Times*.

PERSONAL NEWS

Henry Bradford has been appointed manager and buyer for the Berryton Cotton Mills, Berryton, Ga.

A. C. Fennel has resigned as superintendent of the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. A. Wooten has been promoted to the superintendency of the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Franklin W. Hobbs has been re-elected chairman of the board of directors of the Textile Foundation.

William Keighley has resigned as superintendent of the Berryton Cotton Mills, Berryton, Ga., after 16 years' service in that position. He plans an extended rest.

T. B. Reynolds, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga.

Glen Toole, Jr., has been promoted to a position in the office of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, No. 2, Macon, Ga.

Paul Arnall, assistant sales manager of Graton & Knight Co., has been visiting a number of mills in the Southern territory.

Herman Cone, treasurer of the Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C., has been elected president of the Rotary Club of Greensboro.

J. W. Trigg has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., to become overseer weaving, beaming and slashing at the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Frank H. Willard, president of Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass., was in Charlotte this week, being the guest of Oliver Landis, sales representative of the company in this section.

W. E. Gantt, formerly of the Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Spencer Corporation, Spindale, N. C.

E. M. Underwood will serve as secretary and treasurer of the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C., until the next meeting of the directors. He succeeds John R. Jones, resigned.

W. A. Hunt, overseer of carding at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, No. 2, Macon, Ga., has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Crown, Star and knitting plants of the company and not general manager as reported last week.

B. B. Gossett, prominent mill executive of Charlotte and vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has been elected a member of the cotton advisory committee of the Federal Farm Board. He succeeds B. E. Geer, of Greenville.

C. A. Cannon, of Concord, N. C., president of the Cannon Mills Company; Thurmond Chatham, president of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, Winston-Salem, and J. Q. Gilkey, of Marion, N. C., are among the delegates appointed by Governor Gardner, of North Carolina, to represent this State at the National Conference on State Parks, at Virginia Beach, Va., May 4-7.

S. A. Hanusek, superintendent of the Darlington Fabrics Corporation, Charlotte, is confined to a Charlotte hospital where he underwent an operation this week.

W. R. Parker, superintendent of the No. 2 plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has been made general superintendent of that plant, the Crown, Star and knitting plant of the same company.

J. L. Mason, who was head of the purchases and supplies department of the Southern plants of the Manville-Jenckes Company at Gastonia and High Shoals, N. C., has organized a purchasing department and now has headquarters at 224 West Main avenue, Gastonia. He will act as purchasing agent for a number of textile plants in the South.

John R. Jones has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C., to devote his attention to other affairs. He is 81 years old and is still active in business affairs. He has been connected with the Sanford Mills for 25 years and has a record as a very successful manufacturer. He will continue as president of the High Falls Manufacturing Company, High Falls, N. C.

OBITUARY

ARTHUR J. DRAPER

Arthur J. Draper, for many years one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers in the South, died Tuesday afternoon at his home in Charlotte. He was 58 years old and had been critically ill for several days.

Mr. Draper was a former president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina and a member of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers. He had also served as president of the Charlotte Country Club, and the Stephens Company, developers of Myers Park in Charlotte. In addition, he was at various times interested in numerous other business concerns.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Draper was a member of the distinguished Draper family of that State, developers of the Draper loom and operators of one of the most important textile machinery companies in the world. He was the son of the late General and Mrs. William F. Draper, the former of whom served as a brigadier general in the Federal Army during the Civil War and was later named American Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Draper came to North Carolina about 25 years ago. Prior to that he had been in the textile business at Pell City, Ala. Having come to Charlotte and bought a large interest in the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, owner of a chain of textile plants, he rapidly became a leader in that industry and was for many years president of the company. When he left the active management of that company several years ago he sold a large interest in his holdings in the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, although he continued to hold a block of stock and to be a director of the company.

For several years Mr. Draper's health had not been good and about the time of the World War he gave up active management of the Chadwick-Hoskins chain of mills, as well as other textile properties he controlled.

Funeral services were conducted from the home on Wednesday afternoon.

Active pallbearers were C. A. Cochran, Clare Draper, Jr., J. G. Fitzsimons, Owen Fitzsimons, Lownes Jackson, Dr. Robert W. McKay, C. L. C. Thomas and Dr. T. Preston White.

The honorary pallbearers follow: C. I. Burkholder, N. A. Cocke, E. P. Coles, Stuart W. Cramer, E. C. Dwelle, B. B. Gossett, Thomas Griffith, T. C. Guthrie, W. S. Lee, E. C. Marshall, R. C. Moore, Dr. Baxter Moore, W. H. Porcher, E. A. Smith, of Kings Mountain, Ridley Watts of New York, Henry M. Victor and Word H. Wood.

Mr. Draper is survived by his widow, before her marriage Miss Lily Voorhees, of Lexington, Ky.; a daughter, Mrs. Owen Fitzsimons, of Charlotte, before marriage Miss Joy Draper; and two sons, William Franklin Draper, a student at the University of North Carolina, and Arthur J. Draper, Jr., a student at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. Four grandchildren also survive.

Surviving brothers are George Otis Draper, of Hopedale, Mass., who is now in Europe, and Clare Draper, of Hopedale. Mr. Draper also has a sister, Mrs. Montgomery Blair, of Washington, D. C., and a half-sister, Princess Margaret Boncompagni, of Washington, D. C.

"Liberalism"

What's going on at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill? The people are beginning to wonder and this wonder grows out of recent incidents there, notably the invitation extended by the local Y. M. C. A., to the negro, Langston Hughes, his speech and the entertainment accorded him after what he had said. Mark you, however, the Y. M. C. is not the University; it is simply a local institution, breathing that atmosphere of the Hill. The exploitation of Hughes by the membership of the Young Men's Christian Association was incident that took the breath of the people. They have not yet recovered from the shock of the negro's deliverance in blasphemy before a North Carolina audience. In his speech at Chapel Hill he regaled his hearers with poetical blast of this kind:

Christ is a Nigger,
Beaten and black—
O, bare your back.

Most holy bastard
Of the bleeding mouth:
Nigger Christ
On the cross of the South.

It was after speech of this kind that Hughes was given distinguished entertainment at Chapel Hill.

Before astonishment at incident of the kind had fully died away, this same Y. M. C. A. brought Norman Thomas to the scene, and at least one Chapel Hill publication, The Tar Heel Daily, grows hilarious over the criticism that has developed over the Thomas speech and entertainment. The Daily sees in this criticism a projectment of "North Carolina provincialism and conservatism." To the contention that the doctrines and ideals, social and political, that have been propagated on the campus are known to be bitterly opposed by an overwhelming majority of the men and women of the State. The Daily makes remark that "the University" has "no intention of antagonizing this large and substantial element of the people," but, it "cannot, as a democratic institution, show any special consideration to this element." One criticism directed against showing special consideration to propagandists of the sort that have had entertainment at the University campus, was that there should be a fair division among speakers of the other "school of thought," but evidently the prevailing notion at the Hill is that the other sort would not draw the crowd. That

the University students want notoriety and the crowd is evidenced in the suggestion that "as for Hitler, Gandhi and Stalin, what a crowd of hearers these three men would attract if they were invited to the University—and we need not be surprised at issuance of invitation of the kind.

The Tar Heel Daily declares that an overwhelming majority of the students at the Hill are opposed to Norman Thomas' views, "but hundreds of the more open-minded and liberal enough to hear him without hide-bound prejudice, in order that they may judge his program fairly before condemning it." And as for the "overwhelming majority" of the men and women in the State who are bold enough to criticize, "not ten of them could intelligently explain the Socialist platform." Quite a tribute to the intelligence of the people of the State. But the situation at Chapel Hill is by no means a laughing matter. We judge from the tone of remark by the editor of The Raleigh Times, that he is one of the hundreds who can make any sort of fair estimate of the Thomas program. The Times gives space to David Clark's comments and then, reflecting opinion of the general run of the people of the State, submits:

"College people being impulsive, are naturally responsive to anything different—radical. Admitting that Mr. Thomas is one of the most conservative of Socialists, he is at the same time identified with forces whose ultimate aim is to destroy all that has been built up during the life of America and there appears no legitimate reason for adding prestige to his leadership by repeated invitations to address students at the State's leading educational institutions. There is the added danger of exposing plastic minds to insidious doctrines with no hope of intellectual or cultural gain from the risk.

"Utterly inexcusable is the presentation of Langston Hughes, negro communist and defamer of the South, by the University of North Carolina Young Men's Christian Association. Atheist and author of insults toward God and man, there can be little of the Christian in his remarks. Neither is it quite plain why an institution such as the Y. M. C. A. should sponsor appearances of lecturers known to oppose all religion.

"The University of North Carolina is the central seat of culture and learning in the State. N. C. C. W. makes no apologies to schools of higher learning for women. But in both there is apparent an urge to become great "liberal" universities. Such a conversion would hardly be to their credit or to the intellectual profit of North Carolina.

"Both might learn from closer contact that about fifty per cent of the self-styled "liberals" are but fanatics and a large proportion of the remainder seek justification for excursions without the realm of propriety. Liberalism has contributed but little to the sort of thing that is motivating the University or N. C. C. W.

"The very presence of Thomas and Hughes is offensive to the traditions of Carolina," declares The Times, but it might have added, a laughing matter at the Hill.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Bureaucracy Defied

Senator Bailey says Washington bureaucrats are threatening Congressmen who favor economy. He says he "knows but one way to respond to threats and that is by defiance." The best thing legislators could do in Washington and Raleigh would be to abolish three-fourths of the independent bureaus and commissions. Many have outlived their usefulness and most of them are extravagant.—*Raleigh News and Observer*.

Application of Vat Colors in a Pressure Dyeing Machine*

BY DEXTER KNEELAND

I have made several references to temperatures and amounts of materials used in the article to follow, so that one may check with one's own procedure, probably to say in many cases that the speaker was all wet, but at the same time causes one to investigate to see if there were any good points in the discussion. The remarks pertain only to vat colors, although we have dyed all types at some time or other; just now vats and naphthols are all that we are using in our machines. The first consideration in package dyeing is the package to be dyed. The condition of the package as it arrives at the dyehouse has considerable bearing upon the results obtained while coloring. In fact, we believe that the package is responsible for the greater part of the success in dyeing.

There are various things to be considered as regards the package to be dyed, some of the more important being twist, density, kind, size and moisture content.

Twist is very important, in our opinion. When one goes beyond $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the square, we have found it much more difficult to get generally good results. When dyeing yarns made with higher twist than $4\frac{1}{2}$ the packages will come out of the machine very hard, and very often the packages that were somewhat harder when they were put in the machine will not be dyed evenly. The wind which we have found most satisfactory for single yarn requires 2 turns to traverse a 6-inch package, this produces a fairly open wind.

We are using a little more open wind for 2-ply yarns, and find that it works quite satisfactorily— $1\frac{1}{4}$ turns to traverse a 6-inch package. Moist content will come up later in the article.

The density of the package is very important. If one grasps a package with both hands, it should be possible to press thumbs into package quite readily. The diameter of the package is without doubt a matter that might involve considerable discussion. We have dyed successfully packages of 5 inches in diameter and weighing approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds net, not with all colors or all depths, but for several numbers. We have standardized on the $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter package for coarse yarn, i.e., from 10s to 30s, and on the $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter package from 40s to 80s. Our packages are all 6 inches in length, although there are a good many 3-inch packages being dyed elsewhere. We understand the 3-inch package is being recommended by the manufacturers for use in dyeing 40s single yarn or finer counts. We have dyed the 3-inch package for other mills, but for our own work we have not seen the advantage in this size package. The 3-inch package shells off more readily, is harder to handle, and for the equivalent weight of yarn as compared with the 6-inch package requires double the time in manipulating. The 3-inch package also requires more dryer space for an equal weight of yarn.

Production in the winding, warping and quilling rooms will be decreased when using the above size package. One should insist on square end packages and consider themselves lucky if they are able to get them.

The square end package, in our opinion, is the best

insurance against the appearance of dark rings at the ends, and also if there are any particles of insoluble matter they will tend to be distributed throughout the exposed surfaces, instead of being trapped between the ends of the packages.

There are a few colors that we find it convenient to dye on a package of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, for example, Vat Black and some very light colors made from combinations that are more or less easily stripped.

The preparation of the yarn before dyeing is still a subject of considerable argument. Probably very few dyers use the same preparation. We have found that a 15 to 20-minute boil using hydrogen peroxide, caustic soda and silicate (4 pounds of the peroxide, 2 pounds silicate and 4 pounds caustic soda to a 500-pound machine) to be quite satisfactory for our work. We have also used a castor-pine oil and soda ash boil, but believe the former to be the best. The peroxide boil gives a fairly good half-bleach. The next step is to make up the dye, usually in one barrel, sometimes two or three if necessary, in order to be able to strain through cheese cloth. Some dyes, for example the indanthrene browns, are strained through a thin layer of bleached cotton, this takes out practically all of the blackish grit that seems to be in all browns of this type. The bath is sharpened, as usual, with a little caustic soda and hydrosulphite, plus 1 to 2 per cent of a penetrating agent, and glue when necessary, at the dyeing temperature. The dye is added in one portion, except in a few cases, such as for vat black or hydron blues, circulation is commenced usually $\frac{1}{2}$ minute on the outside, 1 minute on the inside, repeated four times, then run for $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour— $\frac{1}{2}$ as long on the outside as the inside. When the dyeing is completed the machine is drained, some of the darker colors are given a hydrosulphite rinse, the majority are immediately given a run in warm perborate, then soaped and washed with a softening agent added to the last wash in the case of fine yarns.

We have charts for determining amounts of caustic soda and hydrosulphite necessary for the dyeing and use as checks. Clayton yellow paper with a pH of between 11.5 and 12.5 and yellow G paper to check the hydrosulphite content. Very seldom any additions of caustic or hydrosulphite are necessary unless the dyeing is run over one hour.

When dyeing vat black or hydron blues the yarn is given the usual prepare, and the machine is then filled with water at 175 degrees F. for black or 160 degrees F. for the hydron blues. One-quarter of the hydrosulphite and caustic soda are put in the machine and one-quarter of the dye previously mixed with hot water. The first portion is run 17 minutes and the operation is repeated four times. The blues are given a hydrosulphite rinse at the end of the dyeing, then warm perborate, soaped and washed as usual. The vat black is given a hydrosulphite rinse, perborate, washed, and is then diazotized with 7 per cent sulfuric acid and $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent sodium nitrite, calculated on the weight of the yarn for one-half hour, washed and finished in regular manner.

We have found that the real light colors and very dark

*Paper at Northern New England Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

colors are the most troublesome. Light colors that may be obtained using dyes that will not strip readily are not very difficult. Our procedure here is to dye the yarn to sample and then drop the liquor, add fresh amounts of caustic soda and hydrosulfite and run about one-half hour at slightly lower temperature than necessary to dissolve the dye. One must be sure that the machine is absolutely clean and that there are no colored cops to give trouble.

The very dark colors are difficult to obtain minus the dark rings at the ends of the package and with minimum amount of smutting. We believe that proper care in making up the dye in such a volume so that it will strain readily, plus proper balance of alkali and hydrosulfite will produce satisfactory results in the matter of very dark colors.

The following are a few typical formulae: For warm dyeing anthraquinones, ounces per gallon being the unit in all cases and the dyestuff in double paste.

Indanthrene Blue GCD type, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. per gal. will require in the bath .45 oz. per gallon of caustic soda, and .206 oz. per gallon of hydrosulfite powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per gallon of the same dye .55 oz. of caustic soda and .206 oz. of hydrosulfite. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of dye will require .6 oz. of caustic soda and .3 oz. of hydrosulfite; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of dye will require .68 oz. of caustic soda and .41 oz. of hydrosulfite.

For sold dyeing colors, for example Ind. Brown G type, the following amounts will produce good results:

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of Ind. Brown G double paste per gallon will require .15 oz. per gallon of caustic and .18 oz. per gallon of hydrosulfite powder;

$\frac{1}{4}$ of the dye, .2 oz. of caustic, .2 of hydrosulfite.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the dye, .25 oz. caustic, .25 oz. of hydrosulfite.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of the dye, .4 oz. of caustic, .35 oz. hydrosulfite.

1.6 oz. of the dye, .55 oz. of caustic, .41 oz. of hydrosulfite.

We do not always stick to the above figures, for in a few instances a slightly different balance will produce superior results, but for the most part the amounts mentioned above are quite reliable. One should stick as closely as possible to dyes having the same exhaustion rate when used in combination. We believe that one can run into more trouble in this respect in package dyeing than in any other form of dyeing. One cannot be too alert as to the condition of the machines used for dyeing. There should be good sets of pressure gauges on all machines. We have had considerable difficulty in having gauges last very long, but are still experimenting in this direction.

We have found that ten pounds of pressure will give very satisfactory results. Pressure gauges will indicate to some extent whether there is a leak inside the machine, whereby some of the liquor is being returned to one side without traveling in the direction that it should. If the 3-way valve becomes worn this will cause trouble. Pumps must be watched carefully, so that there will be no air sucked in through faulty stuffing boxes.

We use the old style covers for holding the packages in place, and these must be examined quite often for worn clips and also for signs of too much wear, as they may fit too loosely against the spindles.

In order to have the packages come out clean one must dye certain colors after certain other colors, clean machines quite often with caustic soda and hydrosulfite, and also use a good many paper discs. The paper discs should be removed from the bottom quite often, as the pulverized paper is quite troublesome. One cannot be too painstaking in educating the help in the handling of packages from the standpoint of cleanliness and protection of the yarn. Any sharp edge that a package may come in contact with should be eliminated, for as we all

know, knots in the warp are troublesome, and piecing up of ends in the warping room means loss of time and production. Drying of Franklin packages is something that requires considerable attention.

One may have perfect dyeing, but improper drying will ruin the whole thing from a manufacturing standpoint. We have found that a specified time for extracting the packages after they come out of the machine is quite beneficial. We have clocks equipped with charts for each extractor, in order to check the length of time extractors are run. Our dryers are all the Grinnell type with wire meshed trays, and each dryer is equipped with a temperature regulator and chart for recording the temperature. We try to dry the yarn until it contains about 6 per cent of moisture. Our procedure here is to take 6 average packages from each lot, mark them with strings, and after they are extracted two are put in the top shelf, two in the middle and two in the bottom shelf. When these packages, weighed collectively, show approximately 6 per cent of moisture the lot is considered all right for warping or for filling. If the yarn is dyed correctly and dried carefully to a certain moisture content, one will never have a complaint as to running qualities of the dyed yarns.

Sit Steady in the Boat

(Gastonia Gazette)

Said a cotton mill man to The Gazette man a day or two ago: "If there were some agency, some individual, some organization or institution in Gaston county, which could force the cotton mill men of this county to abide by their agreements on the selling price of yarn, it would mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of the citizens of this county."

"It would mean better business for the merchants, it would mean dividends for the stockholders, it would mean better times for the banks, better times for the mill workers and a general increase in values all over the county. It is common knowledge how some mill men of the county wilfully, deliberately, maliciously, and intentionally violate their solemn agreements with each other in session assembled."

"They claim that they are cutting prices in order to give people employment, whereas, for every person to whom this method gives employment, there are ten or a dozen people thrown out of work in other mills by reduced running orders on account of the unprincipled slashing of prices by certain executives."

This is the secret of the whole trouble in the cotton mill business and why it is allowed to continue without some good old-fashioned blackballing we do not know.

We do not know where the trouble is, but there is something radically and institutionally wrong with an industry that permits its individualists to run away with it like that. It needs a czar like Kenesaw Landis.

It is common knowledge now that stocks are depleted everywhere. Shelves are empty and merchants are buying only from hand to mouth. There must soon be more buying. When the tax legislation in Washington is settled, business will pick up and folks will begin to buy.

If the price of yarn had been maintained at a reasonable level, with some profits in all that has been sold, the textile business would not have been in the shape it is now. David Clark, of the Southern Textile Bulletin, sounds a note of optimism in the latest issue of his journal, urging mill men to "sit steady and refuse to shade prices."

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No More "Love Life of Bull Frogs"

We recently gave the titles of some of the Federal Government publications, including "The Love Life of Bull Frogs."

We wrote for a copy of that pamphlet and the Superintendent of Documents replied that it was document C6.1.888 but that the supply was exhausted.

We are wondering why there has been such a demand for that publication, and we also wonder why it was ever printed.

They said we could get copies of "How to Dress for Sun Baths," "Children's Rompers," "Bringing Up Baby" and "Public Dance Halls" by remitting 10 cents for each, but we decided that they were not worth the price.

A recent issue of Collier's Weekly, in referring to Government publications, said:

Yet you don't see the Federal system running loose until you look over the product of the Public Printing Office. Offhand it is hard to set the value of the enormous number of brochures, pamphlets, handbooks, monographs, manuals, chapbooks, circulars, tracts and fat tomes that office destroys every year for the excellent reason that nobody wants them.

If you would like a few thousand burning words on How to Build a Cat Trap, there it is. Or a hundred pages on Public Dance Halls. Let's run over the titles—just a few of them. We aim to please. Here's one on Canal Boat Children. A pity nobody wants it. It tells you why we have canal-boat children, who are, you discover, children of the skippers of canal boats—and their wives, of course. There are only 353 canal-boat children in the country, which for all we know may be good news for somebody.

Here somebody over in the Department of Agriculture has been at considerable pains to write How to Dress for the Sun Bath, although nobody seems to care, and to your surprise you discover that a man, not a woman, has written on Where Sheets Wear Out.

The production of those thousands of titles cost the government twenty million dollars. One hundred million were printed last year, forty per cent having been spon-

sored by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. It cost a lot even to destroy them. They don't even burn well.

After a thousand or more people had at the expense of the taxpayers of this country prepared a lot of unnecessary pamphlets which are printed also at the expense of the taxpayers, many of them are hauled, also at public expense, to a dump pile and burned.

Was It A Coincidence?

Furman University, at Greenville, S. C., has unusually been sound, but about a month ago a student from Spartanburg published in the Furman Echo his "platform" containing the following:

- (1) Immediate recognition of Russia by this country.
- (2) Introduction of a modified form of Socialism in the U. S.
- (3) Government control of industry.
- (4) Regulated birth control.
- (5) General reformation of organized Christianity.

This week it has been announced that the student who issued the above "platform" has been awarded a three-year graduate scholarship at the University of North Carolina.

We are wondering whether or not it was just a coincidence.

The Best College Editor

Last week Louis H. Wilson, former editor of the Technician at N. C. State College, was presented with a silver loving cup as the best college editor in North Carolina.

Louis Wilson was at N. C. State College for three years but was unable to pass his examinations during two-thirds of the terms he was there and he was finally dropped.

He distinguished himself by vicious editorial attacks upon David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and Governor O. Max Gardner.

The award was made, and there the joke comes in, by Earle Godbery, editor of the Greensboro Daily News, ardent supporter of communistic efforts.

We imagine that Mr. Godbey had difficulty in deciding between Louis H. Wilson and the editor of the Daily Tar Heel, who said of the negro Langston Hughes, "*His poetry as well as his speaking is the expression of a clear and sincere spirit.*"

An editor who could write that about a negro communist after he had written blasphemous poetry and said that there never were any South-

ern gentlemen certainly had a strong claim upon the award.

It appears that Mr. Godbey thought that lambasting David Clark and Max Gardner was more commendable than praising a negro communist.

To the Discredit of Newspapers

The action of reporters in the Lindbergh kidnapping case has been, in our opinion, such as to bring discredit upon newspapers.

Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh is a remarkable man not only in the matter of his accomplishments but in the manner in which he conducts himself at all times. He and his wife hold the admiration, respect and love of the American people and in every heart there has been the hope that his son would be returned to him.

After the kidnapping newspaper reporters swarmed around his house and made it difficult for the kidnappers to contact with Col. Lindbergh and wherever there has been any rumor of any man having a contact with the kidnappers reporters have surrounded his house and made his work difficult and possibly have defeated his purpose.

The object of each reporter is to make it possible for his paper to be the first to publish the news of the recovery of the Lindbergh child. He wants his paper to have the news a half hour or possibly only fifteen minutes earlier than some rival paper.

In order to get that much ahead the reporters are willing to make it difficult for the child to be returned and to prolong the suffering of a mother and a father whom the public love.

Further Curtailment Indicated

Everyone regrets the necessity of further curtailment of mill production. Yet in the face of the market conditions that have prevailed for many weeks past, the cotton manufacturers apparently face no other alternative. The current rate of sales is below production and the danger of piling up stocks in an inactive market cannot be ignored.

Gray goods manufacturers are meeting in Spartanburg at the time of going to press. For some time these mills have been idle one week in each month. It is generally thought that they will decide at Spartanburg to adopt a new schedule of operating only every other week.

The necessity of controlling production of cotton goods has become more and more apparent in the past several years and mills realize that an already poor situation can be made worse if production is not regulated to demand.

Various reasons are ascribed for lack of buy-

ing of textile products in recent weeks. Many of us are inclined to think that the unsettled tax program is the chief cause. At any rate, until business improves, the mills cannot ignore the folly of accumulating stocks.

Arthur J. Draper

Arthur J. Draper, who died in Charlotte this week, was for many years one of the most influential leaders in the textile industry of the South. As a textile executive, his personal and official conduct were always in keeping with the highest ideals of citizenship. As president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association he displayed qualities of leadership and personality that will not soon be forgotten. While essentially a man of extreme modesty and retiring disposition, he carried on his duties with a quiet force that was always an inspiration to those with whom he was associated.

A real factor in community betterment, he was one of the most beloved citizens of Charlotte and as a mill owner enjoyed the lasting affection of his employees.

Coming South more than a score of years ago, Mr. Draper carried on here the highest traditions of the distinguished Massachusetts family of which he was a member.

Increased Cotton Consumption in Some Countries

According to the weekly cotton reports of the New York Cotton Exchange, Japanese spinners used last season about 60 per cent Indian and 40 per cent American. During the first half of this season they used about half Indian and half American. Advices indicate that they are now using only about 25 or 30 per cent Indian and 70 or 75 per cent American. A similar shift of consumption has been taking place in China, where the mills actually consumed 438,000 bales of American during the first half of the present season, or more than 100,000 bales in excess of their previous high record for an entire year, the continuance of this unprecedented rate of consumption of American by the mills in China being virtually assured by the fact that the present season's exports of cotton from the United States to China are to date almost 950,000 bales. That similar gains in the consumption of American will shortly come to pass in other consuming countries is predicted by Bond, McEnany & Co., who say that it is likely that the large-scale substitution of American cotton will be made for other growths. First manifested itself in the Far Eastern consuming countries, it is now fast spreading to Great Britain and the Continent.



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Classified Ad

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Southern Textile Bulletin

Read In Nearly All Textile Mills In The South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CRAMERTON, N. C.—The Army Depot Quartermaster has awarded the contract to supply 1,223,125 yards of khaki cotton uniform cloth, on which bids were opened April 18, to Cramerton Mills at 31.95 cents a yard for 39-inch material.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Fire originating under the looper room of the Flint Hosiery Mill damaged the building and machinery.

A. G. Thompson, general manager, stated that the blaze appeared to have originated under the floor.

SHANNON, GA.—The Southern Brighton Mills have let contract for an addition to the boiler room to B. F. Camp & Sons, Rome, Ga. The addition will be one-story, 17x40 feet.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Virginia Underwear Corporation has let contract to Finley & McCoy for a plant addition, three stories high, that will increase the present floor space by one-third.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Goodall Manufacturing Company has leased a part of the building formerly known as the Daniel Briscoe Building and for the next five or six weeks will use this for a cutting department. The firm is manufacturing men's summer suits. It is said that approximately 800 employees are now on the job and last week the payroll totalled \$10,000.

AUSTELL, GA.—The Clark Thread Company has let contract to A. K. Adams Company for the erection of an office building, one-story, 40x40 feet. The building will have concrete foundations, brick veneer walls and composition roofing. The company is also to build a two-story residence. J. E. Serrine & Co., engineers of Greenville, are handling both jobs.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Control of the Ideal Mercerizing Company passed this week to Robert Neville under the terms of an agreement between Mr. Neville and C. B. Phillips, the latter a business associate since the plant was started three years ago this July.

With a capitalization of \$100,000 modernly equipped for a weekly capacity of 60,000 pounds of yarn, the plant has developed rapidly into a successful business.

MARION, N. C.—Rumors now current that the Marion Manufacturing Company's cotton mill here will drastically curtail its production soon were denied by mill officials.

The mill will shut down for a week or ten days soon so that repairs can be made to the boiler, engine and parts of the roof. After that, operations will be resumed as usual, four days and four nights of each week.

Workmen have been busy for several days putting a new roof on the mill. Part of it will need so much repairing, however, that it cannot be completed until the mill shuts down for the other reconditioning.

DURHAM, N. C.—A special dividend of 50 cents per share on the 6 per cent preferred stock was declared by the Durham Hosiery Mills. This is the first dividend since 1930 and second in several years.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

The annual statement presented to the meeting of the stockholders showed a profit in 1931 of \$74,504.03 and a special report for the first quarter of 1932 showed a profit of \$38,714.06.

A. H. Carr was re-elected president at the meeting of the directors and W. F. Carr, vice-president and secretary; D. St. Pierre Dubose, treasurer; F. M. Hunter, assistant treasurer, and W. J. O'Connor, assistant secretary.

The new board of directors consists of the president, vice-president and secretary and the treasurer, and B. B. Adams, D. F. Burns, George Watts Hill, John Sprunt Hill and W. W. Sledge.

Much Interest in Cotton Week

With expressions of whole-hearted co-operation in the observance of National Cotton Week daily reaching the Cotton-Textile Institute from widely separated sources, it is already assured that more than 20,000 stores will be active participants in this nation-wide promotion scheduled for the week of May 16-21. The cotton industry and retailers generally in all sections of the country are looking forward with confidence to the attainment of the two-fold objective of this unusual merchandising event; first, increased sales volume in cotton goods and, second, the acceleration of retail business generally.

The Independent Grocers' Alliance of Chicago, Ill., made up of more than 10,000 retail units and 107 jobbing organizations located in 41 States, will take an active part in National Cotton Week with a co-ordinated promotion on cotton packaged groceries now planned. Special bulletins are being prepared to assist the merchants in their plans and a supply of official National Cotton Week posters has been furnished for early distribution. Ten other chains, operating more than 4,000 dry goods and notion stores in all parts of the country, are co-operating in a similar way.

N. C. State College Gives Textile Testing Course

The Textile School of North Carolina State College, for the past seven years, has required each member of the graduating class to take a course in textile testing, in order to familiarize the students with single strand testers, yarn and cloth testers, Mullen testers, conditioning ovens, and other apparatus used in the testing of fibres, yarns and fabrics.

Students in this course, which is given during the third term, not only study the testing specifications and requirements formulated by the American Society for Testing Materials and other organizations, but also perform actual laboratory tests to determine the effect of moisture, heat, twist and other factors upon the tensile strength of yarns and fabrics.

Because of its excellent equipment, the State College Textile School has been named a participating laboratory by the United States Institute for Textile Research, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has selected it as an experimental laboratory.

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Roy Improved Roller Grinder

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Grinders reconditioned promptly and thoroughly, truing them within the closest tolerances.



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Son Co.**

*Established 1868
Worcester, Mass.*

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LEXINGTON, TENN.—The chamber of commerce announced that Salant & Salant, who already have a number of plants in Tennessee, will open a shirt factory here. Deeds to four lots adjacent to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad have been obtained as a site for a plant which will have 30,000 square feet of floor space. Work on the building will begin May 1.

HENDERSON, KY.—It was reported Northern capitalists were here during the week of April 18 for inspection of the old cotton mills formerly operated as the Henderson Cotton Mills Company, later by the Consolidated Textile Company, which purchased the property some years ago from the Henderson interests and which later closed the mills down.

The plant has been idle for considerably more than a year and loss of its pay rolls has been felt by Henderson business men who have tried to lease the plant and form a local company to operate it. However, the various plans to get the plant back in operation have all failed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Enro Shirt Company, Louisville, manufacturer of shirts and two-piece underwear and known as a large converter of cloth into merchandise, according to Sidney Rosenblum, an official, has had a very good season. In sales of shirts, units have been up, but in dollars and cents volume has been below last year. In underwear, sales have been running far ahead in units and from 10 to 20 per cent ahead on dollars and cents as compared with last year, which was the company's peak year in this department. Incidentally, 36 additional sewing machines have been added to the underwear department for enlarged production.

Bernard and Herman Rosenblum were reported in New York buying material and getting ready for next season. Salesmen will be in for the semi-annual conference about May 20, remaining three days before taking the road with new lines.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Henrietta Mills, of Caroleen, seeking a \$1,200,000 reduction in their assessment, lost their appeal before the State Board of Assessment which reviewed their appeal from the county board of commissioners.

The application for relief was violently opposed here by citizens of Rutherford county who declared that if

the Henrietta corporation succeeded in its efforts, 20 other corporations would undertake the same thing, and successfully. That would have disrupted the whole county tax scheme.

The State Board dismissed the appeal on the ground that this property in question is taxed as other properties about it are. In throwing out the case the State Board said:

"That the assessment of the property of said appellant, Henrietta Mills, in question in this proceeding as appearing on the tax books of Rutherford county at \$1,849,235 is equalized and adjusted as between said property and the other property in Rutherford, and that the said assessment of said property of the appellant, Henrietta Mills, and valuation thereof as appears on the tax books of Rutherford county is not out of proportion to the assessment and valuation of other property upon the tax books of said Rutherford county, and that there is, and has been, a proper equalization of the assessment and valuation of the property of the appellant, Henrietta Mills, in question in this proceeding with the other property on the tax books of Rutherford county as required by law, and that said property has been, and is, fairly and equitably assessed in accordance with law."

Kendall Company Votes Dividend

Boston, April 22.—Regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share has been declared upon cumulative and participating preferred stock, Series A, of Kendall Company, payable June 1, 1932, to stockholders of record May 10.

Mills Require More Long Staple Cotton

(By P. H. Kime, Plant Breeder, North Carolina State College)

North Carolina cotton farmers have been producing far too much cotton of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple and under. The mills of the United States cannot consume it all, and the cotton cannot be exported to advantage, since it must be sold in competition with cotton grown in India and China where labor is very cheap.

According to the best information available 60 per cent or more of the cotton manufactured in the United States is 15-16 to 1 1-16-inch staple, and the mills of this country and Europe require more cotton of these staple lengths than is now available. Exports of cotton to England have decreased greatly during the past two or three years, and this is partly attributed to the fact that they cannot get the inch and better staples they need.

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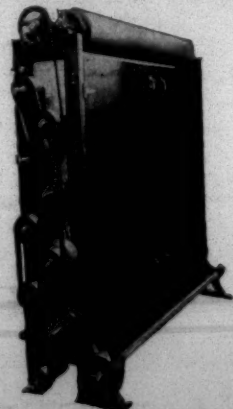
ANY NUMBER OR COMBINATION OF FIBRE,
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Large Production—Small Floor Space

Hermas Machine Company

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For many years the Experiment Station and Extension Service at State College have been advocating the growing of better varieties. Farmers were advised to grow high yielding varieties which produced a staple of 15-16-inch or better, and to discontinue growing those varieties producing $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ cotton such as Rucker, Half and Half, and the like. Many farmers secured seed of the recommended varieties from the breeders. They were well pleased with the yield and quality of their cotton but found it difficult to secure a premium for their longer cotton.

WHAT MARKET DEMANDS

Neither the cotton buyers' or the local mills were interested in buying a few bales from a small grower. They want large lots of cotton that are uniform in staple length and quality, and they therefore look for the better cotton in sections that have standardized their production by growing one improved variety.

CO-OPERATE BY COMMUNITIES

To secure a premium and thus encourage the farmer to grow better cotton it is necessary to have quantity production of cotton of a uniform quality and staple around a local market. Buyers will be attracted, and this local market will build up a reputation for producing cotton of high quality. The only way of securing uniform quality of cotton within a given area is by means of the "one-variety-community" organization.

The community around a public gin is the logical group to start with in forming such an organization, and the community may be gradually extended to include the whole county or a group of counties. The farmers are called together by the county agent, vocational teacher or cotton association representative. They decide on the variety to be grown, arrange for the purchase of good seed, and designate certain farmers as seed growers who will secure seed direct from the breeder each year, grow them and distribute them to the other members the following year.

BENEFITS OF ONE VARIETY

Benefits which may be expected from such an organization are: (1) production of cotton of a uniform quality in sufficient amounts to interest local mills and brokers;

(2) prevention of mixing of planting seed at the gin with inferior varieties; (3) elimination of two-sided bales.

This type of work was begun several years ago, and is still being pushed by the Experiment Station, the Extension Service, Vocational Teachers, and Cotton Association field men, working co-operatively.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Progress seemed rather slow for a time, but results are beginning to be seen. Eight or ten communities are nearly 100 per cent one variety, and quite a number of others along with two counties are growing principally one variety. In many other communities and counties the vocational teachers and county agents are pushing one improved variety, and a large percentage of the cotton grown in these areas is from improved seed.

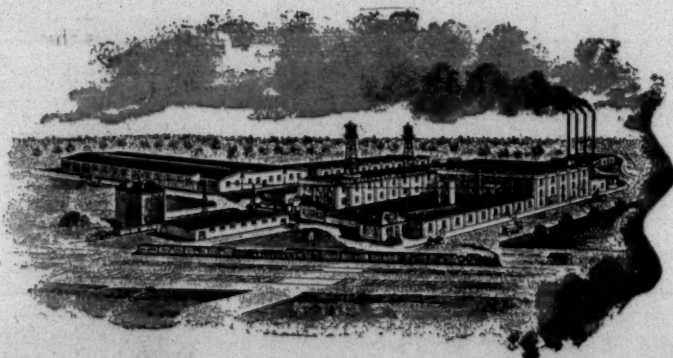
One community which is 100 per cent one variety sold its entire crop to a broker at a premium of nearly \$5.00 per bale above the middling $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch price. The markets in one county, that has been growing principally one variety for several years, pay better prices than the surrounding markets. In many other localities where a considerable acreage of improved cotton is grown the buyers are paying some premium for extra staple length. Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, show that 79.7 per cent of the 1928 North Carolina crop was under 15-16-inch in length, while in 1930 the percentage of less than 15-16-inch cotton had dropped to 56.4 per cent. The 1931 report for North Carolina has not been released but the indications are that the per cent of short cotton will be still less than in 1930. The per cent of 15-16 and longer cotton more than doubled from 1928 to 1930.

Plan Curtailment at Spartanburg Meeting

Plans for further curtailment by gray goods mills, including plants producing print cloth, wide and narrow sheetings and carded broadcloths were considered at a meeting of sales agents and mill executives held in Spartanburg on Wednesday. A report of the action taken at the meeting would not be secured in time for this issue.

The plan most generally considered before meeting was schedule calling for the mills to operate one week and stand idle the following week for an indefinite period.

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C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Discussion At Carders' Meeting

(Continued from Page 9)

week-ends, and all the time. We think that is one of the best investments we have made. We have the Bahnson system, with the master control. They are running now; they never stop at all. We are standing this week, but they are running.

Chairman: You have automatic heat control, too, haven't you?

Mr. Chandler: We have that in one mill.

Chairman: Do you run your humidifiers in the other mill all the time, just the same?

Mr. Chandler: Yes.

Question: You do not let your mill get cold over the week-end?

Mr. Chandler: No.

Mr. Clark: In connection with that question of heat control, I saw a device made by a master mechanic, made, he said, from parts of a Model T Ford. He had a little device in each room of the mill and had it arranged so that when the temperature rose or fell as much as three degrees that contacted and rang a bell and flashed on a light in the engine room. He ran electric wires from this little device in each room. He said it cost practically nothing. You can rig up a little device such that change in temperature will close the gap; you don't have to take Ford parts. He put one in each room. On the same board in the engine room where this flashed the light he had a device to register a short circuit at any place. About a year ago they had a man crawl under the floor of one of the rooms who got electrocuted and stayed there about an hour.

Mr. Lockman: Has Mr. Chandler ever had any trouble with humidifiers running over during week-ends, when there is no one there to look after them?

Mr. Chandler: Occasionally we do, but very seldom. The watchman has to look after them. We have had very little trouble since we put in this complete new system three years ago.

Chairman: How many of you have changed your roving weights recently? Why can not we spin 30 hank roving, Mr. Lockman?

Mr. Lockman: I think we can. I have not yet been able to figure that out, but I think it can be done. We went to 27 on Saco-Lowell long draft spinning. We had one of their short frames. We went up to around 27 draft.

Mr. Chandler: Did you stop there?

Mr. Lockman: That was just a sample frame, but I am convinced it is possible.

Chairman: How many of you have real long draft spinning?

F. D. Lockman: We ran as high as 23 something on ordinary old frame.

CHANGES IN CARD ROOM FOR LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Chairman: What do you do in the card room when you put in long draft—what do you find it is necessary to do? Could you go into your card room, Mr. Lockman, and say you are going to put in long draft—say, a draft of 17 or 18—could you put it in in your spinning?

Mr. Lockman: No, I should go right back to the picker room and make it right from the picker through the drawer and slubber and speeder.

Chairman: What is "right?"

Mr. Lockman: Since I am not such a good carder, I do not know whether I could tell you exactly, but you would certainly use more draft in the card room than you have used in the past in getting ready for long draft spinning.

Mr. H.: We use long draft spinning. We were making 1.80 hank roving on speeders or 8 by 4 fly frames, two process, slubbers and fly frames.

Mr. Clark: The best piece of yarn I have seen in at least two years was spun direct from the drawing frame, in Charlotte. I have never seen a prettier, smoother piece of yarn than that. The machine is not perfected yet. I do not see, if all these doublings are necessary, how you can spin a piece of yarn like that from drawing sliver.

Chairman: I can not quite get Mr. Lockman over here when he says he would use more draft through his card room. He may be right.

Mr. Lockman: That is what we did when we went from 5.90 hank roving to 4.00 hank roving; we put more draft right through the card room and got stronger yarn, better yarn.

Mr. Willis: We can do a lot more with this long drafting. We took eight or ten different lots of different staples and ran what we call even draft from the slubber to the spinning, the same amount of draft on every frame. Then we used the draft we are now using to get the same number. Then we reversed it, put the slubbing draft on spinning and the spinning draft on the slubber. There was never any difference in the yarn. That is what you can do with drafts.

Chairman: That is what I am getting to. What is usually done in the mill when putting in one-process? Do you get longer draft, or do you shorten up on the draft? I believe you say, Mr. Lockman, you get longer draft with each process?

Mr. Lockman: Yes.

Question: May I ask why the gentleman did that?

Mr. I.: Did not know any better.

Chairman: That is a good answer; I am afraid we do lots of things because we do not know any better.

Mr. J.: We changed our roving in the card room—made it heavier. We did not go further back than our finisher drawing; we changed there, shortened it up; shortened up the slubbers, intermediates and speeders; and used the same carding we had been using on the lighter rovings.

Mr. Floyd: We are making a 1.35 hank slubber roving out of 48-grain finished drawing sliver and finish that into 5.68 speeder roving. No intermediate.

Chairman: Well, you have an unusually long draft on your slubber. That is a good long draft.

Mr. Floyd: It is around 68, at least, in the card room.

Chairman: That is on an ordinary frame?

Mr. Floyd: They are Saco-Lowell slubbers 11 by 5½, speeders 8 by 4. I did change the front steel roll gear two teeth; otherwise nothing was done.

Question: How is the breaking strength?

Mr. Floyd: It compares favorably with the three process on lesser draft. There may be a pound difference, but not more.

Question: 30s warp?

Mr. Floyd: 30s warp. The cloth shows heavy. Can you account for that? It is just exactly 4.00 hank and 5.68; it is not light or heavy.

TENDENCY TOWARD LONG DRAFT

Chairman: There is no question, gentlemen, that the tendency is toward long draft. We are doing things today that ten years ago we would not have thought possible. We may be spinning from drawing sliver ten years from now, as Mr. Clark says.

Mr. Clark: We know today that mills in England making the best quality of yarn run 175 pounds on the cards. We say we can not do it in this country, but they make a super quality of yarn.

F. D. Lockman: What is the longest draft in America on cards?

Mr. Clark: Some of the New England mills run 125—the New Bedford mills.

Mr. K.: How many here are running as much as 140 draft on cards? We are running that.

Chairman: Why did you change?

Mr. K.: Had to. In running Casablancas spinning we did not have pickers to keep up the laps. That was cutting our production almost a third on the cards, and we went up to 13 turns on the doffer to get our production back.

Chairman: In cutting out your process in the card room you had to lighten up your work?

Mr. K.: Yes. We did not lighten up the cards, just lightened up the lap.

LIGHT FAST CARDING

Mr. Willis: I have heard men say they would rather run slow and card heavy than run fast and card light. We get better results with light, fast carding. I think it would pay them to make some experiments with the cotton they are running.

Chairman: That brings up the old question of light, fast carding and heavy, slow. I can tell you what I prefer. I prefer light, fast carding rather than heavy, slow, but not to extremes; I think you can go to extremes on light carding. I ran some tests on that last year and went to exceptionally light carding. I found no advantage in it, though I don't think it hurt the work.

Mr. Willis: One question was raised in Providence not long ago, and also down in Georgia. Has anyone here using $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton or better had trouble with this year's crop, with the strength falling off, or any kicks if your yarn went into belts or cord work or anything like that?

Chairman: There is only one man here using $1\frac{1}{8}$ cotton. That is Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Chandler: This is the first year we have used $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton. We think we get much better strength than with shorter.

Mr. Clark: I am president of a mill using $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton, and we are not getting as good results this year.

Mr. Floyd: What twist multiple is the average carder using on 4.00 hank, 5.68 and 7.00?

Mr. L.: 139 on 4.25.

Mr. M.: Mine is 124 on 5.00; 134 on 7.00.

Mr. N.: I use 152 on 5.25 hank.

Question: What is the staple length where using 152 twist multiple?

Mr. N.: One inch.

Mr. Willis: Why does he use that much? To overcome what particular trouble?

Mr. N.: To keep it from breaking back on the spinning.

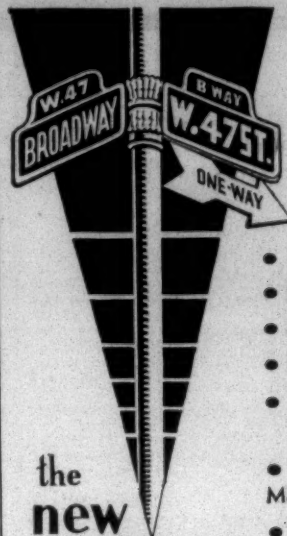
Chairman: I can make some explanation there as to something that you may not understand. You may think some of those multiples are high and some low. They are. A lot of it depends on the creel in the spinning, and what type of creel you have, as to what twist multiple you can run. Now, Willis shook his head; he thinks 152 is high, and it is; but you have to run that to overcome a condition that is there.

F. D. Lockman: Humidity conditions have a lot to do with it, haven't they?

Chairman: They might have something. Take the old-style creel; it requires two to three teeth more twist.

Mr. O.: The overseer of spinning has right much to do with it.

Chairman: I didn't think you would mention that; we were talking about mechanical defects.



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Gears, Etc.

Market Is Slow

"Another quiet week has passed and gone with no signs yet of early improvement. Print cloth manufacturers who have been in town during the week getting first hand information on the situation from converters, bankers and merchants have been told that we are just entering the dull period of the year on finished goods and that still further curtailment beyond that already arranged for is advisable in order to keep production within the neighborhood of consumption between now and September," reports Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

"It is generally understood that narrow sheeting manufacturers as well as print cloth manufacturers will shortly take up these suggestions of their selling agents for serious consideration."

Reopen Magnolia Plant

Magnolia, Miss.—Since the sale of the Magnolia Cotton Mills to J. W. Sanders, operator of a number of textile manufacturing plants in Mississippi, a force of carpenters have been put to work on the buildings so as to get them in readiness to begin operating as early as possible. One hundred and fifty operatives will be put on the job as a start. The mills, which have been idle for the past two years, have 12,096 spindles and a battery of 310 looms, and when closed, the plant was manufacturing pin checks, denim and sheetings. The company was formerly operated by the Rountree Cotton Mills, Inc., of Meridian, Miss. It is understood that \$25,405.29 was paid by Sanders for the property.

Program Announced For Auburn Meeting

Auburn, Ala.—The spring meeting of the Southern section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held in the Smith dining hall of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here Saturday evening, April 30 at 7:15.

E. A. Feimster, Jr., who is assistant superintendent of the Eagle & Phenix Mills of Columbus, Ga., is chairman of the section and Prof. Charles B. Ordway, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is the secretary.

The address of welcome will be

delivered by Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Three papers will be read, as follows: "The Preparation and Dyeing of Package Yarns, by Frank Kimble, Jr., of the Mandeville Mills of Carrollton, Ga.; "Cotton Piece Goods Finishing," by Robert Gow, Jr., of H. M. Metz & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and New York, and "The Finishing and After-Treating of Sulphur Dyed Yarns and Fabrics," by John L. Crist, of the Calco Chemical Company, Charlotte, N. C. A five-minute discussion of each paper is planned.

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Observations in European Cotton Mills

(Continued from Page 3)

the yarn. Where bobbins were used, rust spots were made from the rings.

In one country, there were looms out in the homes, and a man collected cloth, fixed looms, and carried the warps and filling.

A new loom—called the Souvek loom—was being developed in Czecho-Slovakia. It was weaving 70-inch cloth on 14 harnesses at a speed of 170 p.p.m. It had the filling on a tube in a transparent capsule, and the shuttle, or small flat board to which the capsule was attached, was sent across the lay by a bow-and-arrow arrangement. It had coil springs for crank arms. At the foot end of the lay, it had a small motor driving the rope belt, which drove a pulley on the lay in front of each shuttle box; this pulley gave the shuttle motion as it came from the bow arrangement. The mill, in which this loom was seen, had about 50 of them.

One mill had the looms painted white, and it seemed practical. Hinged covers were over the shaft box oil holes.

Many looms were run without pickers, the shuttle having a groove in the bottom. The picking stick had a piece of rawhide— $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches—fastened to the top.

Another mill, weaving rayon, had 2 harnesses behind the drop wires. These moved up and down about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Another new machine being developed was a card with spindles attached to it; this carded and spun on the same machine.

The Rieter carding engine and tape condenser was a card with a table upon which layers of card web were laid before feeding into the card. The picker lap was laid out on the table, and traveled back and forth to lay the sheets of card web. This gave evenness to the card sliver, which was wound on small cheeses which were put in the spinning creel. This was the best coarse yarn unit that I saw.

A mill, in which all bleaching was done at the card sliver, was interesting. The card sliver, as taken from the can, was pressed into bundles and tied with heavy cord. It was then bleached in a kier, rinsed, placed in an extractor, and put on a truck, which was wheeled into a drying room, where the outside strings were cut. After it was dried, there was one string right through the center, which had the appearance of a string with a lot of doughnuts on it.

At the Leipzig Fair, I saw the Hartmann spinning frame in operation. It was spinning 30s yarn out of .18 hank drawing sliver from 1 1-16-inch staple, drafting 9.8 from creel on the first set of rolls and drafting 18 from the second set of rolls, which were Casablancas, a total draft of 176. The spindles were tape-driven; the motor was variable speed, running from 8,700 to 9,800 r.p.m.; the frame was 60-mm. gauge; the diameter of the rings was 40 mm.; there were about 5 inches between the two sets of rolls. The sliver from the drawing was on a leather apron and wound on a slubber bobbin (a cross wind).

Many operatives use bicycles to go to and from work, and I noticed that they used the small bicycle pumps to clean the spinning frames.

All spinning frames had No. 2 flange rings; no frames were seen with No. 1 flange.

From these and other observations, I believe the mill of the future will be one of fewer processes and higher speeds.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued slow last week, there being little change from the conditions that have been noted for the past several weeks. A number of second hand sellers offered gray goods at cheaper prices, but mills were quoting unchanged prices. The volume, except in one or two styles, was small.

Further talk of curtailment was heard here, with the trade favoring a schedule of two weeks closing every month in gray goods mills for the next several months. The question will be discussed at a meeting of sales agents and mill men in Spartanburg this week.

Sheetings were not greatly changed, and sales for the day were light. Among sales were 36-inch 4.70-yard 48x52s at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents, a number asking $3\frac{3}{8}$ cents and some holding for $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Some inquiry for tobacco cloths was heard in the market, and occasional orders were booked for quantities running into from a quarter to half a million yards on the basis of around $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Sheer cotton cloths in the gray were inquired for only in minor amounts, and in some instances, buyers sought concessions from current low prices. For the most part, such efforts were without success, although there were cases where mills were willing to trade in order to clean up spot lots. The market heard continued discussion of the possibility of shutdowns in New Bedford, but since the industry there already is operating on what is reported to be less than 30 per cent of capacity, it was said in some quarters that this would not solve the problem.

Further intimations of slight easing in sheetings was generally heard in the market. For 36-inch, 5.50 yard, $2\frac{7}{8}$ net is the general quotation, with three-quarters for quantities; 31-inch, 5.00 yard continues at 3 net; 40-inch, 2.85 yard at $4\frac{7}{8}$ to 5 net, for both feeler motion and non-feeler; 40-inch, 3.75 yard at 4 to $3\frac{7}{8}$ net for different makes; 40-inch, 4.25 yard at $3\frac{1}{2}$ net.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	$2\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, $38\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	$4\frac{3}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	12
Denims	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Dress ginghams	$10\frac{1}{2}$ 12
Standard prints	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Staple ginghams	$6\frac{1}{2}$

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—No large business has yet developed in yarns and business was largely of the hand-to-mouth variety. A few dealers noted a somewhat better inquiry for knitting yarns, but it failed to bring out active trading. Price weakness is credited with checking business and spiners feel that prices must stiffen or advance before buyers are willing to cover more freely. The trend of cotton prices did not help the market and unseasonable weather is given as another reason for the slowness in yarns.

A factor in price unsteadiness this week as compared with quite recent conditions was more severe competition for business after the reduction came to be accepted by the trade generally. The usual differential has, in considerable extent, disregarded and, in instances, it was possible to buy either of several counts at the price of two numbers coarser.

The carpet trade came in to the extent of displaying interest and found the market 11 cents on tinged 8s four-ply of less than average grade, while a little white sold at 12 cents of the same count. Practically no business came from insulators, yet prices sagged in sympathy with white yarns, despite the absence of genuine tinged stock which made 17 cents the market on 30s plied and 13 cents on 16s tinged. Very few spinners are making any tinged yarn at the present time.

Sellers of colored yarn are reported selling more because a greater percentage of color is being used. More covering, for the purpose, has sprung up with the handkerchief trade, particularly with shirting factors and knitters have continued to use a good many up to the last, additional quantities being wanted.

Coming of warmer weather will help mercerized yarns, according to processors. While new business and specifications on running contracts were small last week, the latter expanded slightly over previous weeks and indications are that the weather will continue to act as a stimulus to shipments.

Southern Single Warps			
10s	13	40s	25
12s	13½	40s ex.	28
14s	14	50s	32
16s	14½	60s	36
20s	15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
26s	18	8s	13
30s	19	10s	13½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s	14
8s	12½	16s	15
10s	13	20s	15½
12s	13½	24s	17½
14s	14	30s	19½
16s	14½	36s	25
20s	15	40s	26
26s	18	40s ex.	28½
30s	19	Southern Single Skeins	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s	12½
8s	12½	10s	13
10s	13	12s	13½
12s	13½	14s	14
14s	14	16s	14½
16s	14½	20s	15
20s	15	26s	18
26s	18	30s	19
30s	19	30s ex.	20½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Carpet Yarns	
8s	12½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	11½
10s	13	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14
12s	13½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	12½
14s	14	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
16s	14½	8s, 1-ply	11
20s	15	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11
26s	18	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12½
30s	19	12s, 2-ply	13
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s, 2-ply	14
8s	12½	20s, 2-ply	14½
10s	13	26s, 2-ply	17
12s	13½	30s, 2-ply	18½
14s	14	Southern Frame Cones	
16s	14½	8s	13
20s	15	10s	13
26s	18	12s	13½
30s	19	14s	14
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	14½
8s	12½	18s	15
10s	13	20s	15½
12s	13½	22s	16½
14s	14	24s	17½
16s	14½	26s	18½
20s	15	28s	19
26s	18	30s	19
30s	19½	30s	18½

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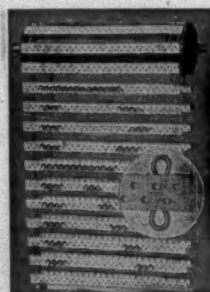
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GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Phone 5071, Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPeters, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C. Phone 4255, E. J. McPeters, Supt., E. A. Hill, representative, 238 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO., INC., Akron, Ohio, Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; B. H. Arthur, 713-15 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1009-11 First Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 268, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC., New York City, Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO., THE, Sandusky, Ohio, Sou. Office, Plant and Reps.: P. O. Box 1538, Richmond, Va.; S. K. Taylor, Mgr. C. A. Van Wagner, Sou. Rep., Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYRGOLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: C. F. Bury, 651 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1363, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.
LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co., Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Nooflin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tusculoo, Allen & Jensen Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co., Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeFreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co. Tennessee-Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros. Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 65 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: H. W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Road, Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va.; E. A. Raults, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and R. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 291 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, Americans Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

OKATTE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga. L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., 121 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Southern Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.; Paper Makers Chemical Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, P. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Crumpton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Linton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schler Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward White Co., 111 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U. S. ROBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., E. E. Barnes, Jr., Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whittinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whittinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Phi Psi To Meet At Mayview Manor in Blowing Rock

Arthur R. Thompson, Jr., superintendent, North Carolina Finishing Company, Salisbury, has announced that the annual convention of the Phi Psi textile fraternity will be held at Mayview Manor, in Blowing Rock, N. C., instead of at the Green Park Inn, as announced in a recent issue. The convention will be held on May 13th, 14th and 15th. Mr. Thompson is grand president of the organization. Aug. W. Smith, Jr., of Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., is grand treasurer.

A representative attendance of active alumni and honorary members of Phi Psi, which is the largest textile fraternity in existence, is expected. R. C. Dick, vice-president, Louisville Textiles, Inc., Louisville, Ky., and J. Alden Miller, Jr., superintendent of that plant, will attend in their respective capacities as business manager and editor of the fraternity's publication, the Phi Psi Quarterly. W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who is an honorary member of Theta chapter, at Georgia Tech, will be among those present.

This convention will bring together active members from chapters in eight textile schools throughout the country. These chapters are: Alpha, Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia; Beta, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile School; Gamma, Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute; Delta, Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River; Eta, North Carolina State College, Raleigh; Theta, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta; Iota, Clemson College, S. C.; and Kappa, Texas Technological School, Lubbock, Texas. In addition, a large number of alumni, including men engaged in textile manufacturing and allied industries, will be on hand. The organization comprises 1,500 textile men and students.

Parker H. DelPlaine, Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C., is in charge of the committee on transportation, and information concerning railroad schedules, etc., may be secured from him.

This is the second time the fraternity has chosen the South for its annual convention, the previous occasion being at Charlotte, N. C., in 1929.

The convention will open with an informal session for registration on Friday evening, May 13th. On Saturday morning, May 14th, the general and executive sessions will be held, with a golf tournament and other entertainment arranged for Satur-

day afternoon. The annual banquet will be held on Saturday evening, with special entertainment and addresses by prominent members. Sunday, May 15th, will be devoted to sight-seeing.

Russia Gains in Textile Trade

New York.—Developments in the five-year plan of Soviet Russia are moving slowly but persistently to a point where that nation will be a serious competitor for dominance of the world textiles market, according to dispatches from its Moscow and Berlin correspondents published in Textile World. They predict that Moscow first will offer its bid for world textile leadership in the field of raw materials and then in finished goods.

Hope held in some quarters of international trade that Russia eventually will improve its financial status so that it may buy foreign fabrics as well as foreign textile machinery is discounted by the correspondents.

"The fallacy of such reasoning is self-evident," say the dispatches. "Russia is not going to buy fabrics any longer than is necessary to put into operation the machinery bought for the specific purpose of manufacturing such goods. To illustrate this point, we have only to cite the fact that during the period from July to September, 1931, 750,000,000 yards of heavy cotton goods, in particular clothing and wash goods, was produced in Russia."

H. Alexander Robiczek and Rene Leonhardt, the Moscow and Berlin correspondents quoted, report that the Soviet Union has decided to quicken developments of its agricultural machine production industry. According to the five-year plan, producers are to deliver agricultural machines and implements valued at 1,600,000,000 rubles for the reconstruction of agriculture. A considerable portion of this apparatus will be devoted to the cultivation of fiber plants.

Land used for fiber growth in Soviet Russia has increased. Approximately 6,175,000 acres were given over to flax production in 1931; 2,395,000 acres to hemp, and 5,681,000 acres to cotton.

Land under cultivation at the opening of 1932 was expected to have increased 283.3 per cent in the case of cotton; 52.5 per cent in the case of flax, and 2.5 per cent in the case of hemp, with the statistics of 1925 used as the basis of comparison.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

GREENVILLE, S. C.

VICTOR-MONAGHAN MILLS—MONAGHAN PLANT

A visit to Greenville at this season of the year is truly inspirational. So many splendid mills with modern village homes, surrounded by lovely trees, green lawns, gorgeous flowers, paved sidewalks and everything possible to make operatives happy.

At Monaghan Mill, possibly the first in South Carolina to attempt welfare work and the encouragement of civic pride among operatives, the atmosphere is impregnated with friendliness and good will.

Just a few moments in the presence of Mr. T. M. Marchant, president and treasurer, and Mr. Herbert Lindsay, secretary and vice-president, and one begins to understand the "how, wherefore and why" of that company's reputation for all things good.

Every year pupils from this mill take honors in Parker district schools, and no one rejoices more in their success than Mr. Marchant and Mr. Lindsay.

THREE NICE CHURCHES—CONTRACT LET FOR NEW CHURCH TO COST \$18,000

There are three churches, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, with the pastors all living in the village. Contract has been let for a new Baptist church, with large auditorium and twenty-five Sunday school rooms.

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Monaghan School has 14 teachers and is one of the best in Parker district. There is a live Y. M. C. A., textile classes, various clubs and athletic teams. Jesse Brown is the new president of the Southern Textile Basketball Association.

TEXTILE LEADERS AND OVERSEERS

C. A. Grainger is superintendent; D. S. Mattox, overseer carding; L. C. Pressley, overseer spinning; A. J. McMinn, overseer weaving; J. T. Bagwell, overseer cloth room; W. V. West, master mechanic; W. W. Foster, designer; H. W. Moseley, outside overseer, and a walk over that beautiful village will convince anyone of his efficiency.

VARIED PRODUCTS

The product of Monaghan Mills is varied—print cloth, spreads and fancies. And anything made here has the loyalty, pride in achievement and reputation of the fine operatives woven in every yard.

A NICE PRESENT FROM MR. MARCHANT

When "Uncle Hamp" and I said good-bye, Mr. Marchant gave us a big, securely sealed package, which we investigated as soon as we returned to the hotel. And oh, joy! We found two lovely bedspreads, patterned after the old-time woolen blankets our grandmothers used to make of white cotton warp and anileen wool filling. The same figures but all cotton, the pattern being in green in one spread, and old rose in the other. No need to say that we treasure these spreads as a gift

from Mr. Marchant and as a product of a Southern mill. We are proud of our big list of subscribers at Monaghan.

DUNEAN MILL, ANOTHER BEAUTY SPOT—PRIZES GIVEN FOR BEST YARDS AND GARDENS—GROUNDS PLOWED FREE

We were so sorry to miss seeing Mr. R. G. Emery, general manager, who was away. But we had a delightful visit with Mr. Leonard Howard, service manager, who is located at the nice Community House, convenient to the mills; he took us over the pretty village.

The mill surroundings and the village homes are very attractive. Much attention is given to beautifying the premises with shrubs and flowers, under the direction of Mr. Howard.

Last year the village was divided into 20 zones and the family in each zone that had the best and most attractive garden and yard received a mahogany sewing cabinet. The second best received a combination electric toaster, waffle and griddle iron.

But it seems to us that the greatest reward, and one in which all could share, was the consciousness of having created beauty and the joy in watching flowers bloom instead of weeds.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED GARDENS LAST YEAR

Gardens are plowed free of charge and vegetable and flower seeds are furnished at about half the regular retail price. Fertilizers are also kept and sold as low as 25 cents per bag. Last year there were 416 gardens in Dunean village, which means 416 families enjoying fresh, wholesome food that means health and well-being. Mr. Howard has quite a nice nursery started and is successfully growing shrubbery and trees for the village.

A LIVE TEXTILE CLUB

We are pleased to know that so many operatives were studying textiles. In our rounds among the mills we often find young men just plodding along—not trying or caring to improve their talents—and there is no hope for their advancement in this progressive age. All honor to mill executives at Dunean who encourage textile study and do all in their power to prepare men for a bigger, broader field in the future.

POINSETT MILL OF THE BRANDON CORP.

We always enjoy visiting genial L. F. Kelly, superintendent, and his splendid overseers. P. G. Williams is carder and spinner; Harvey Hawkins, second hand in carding, and Robert Brannon, second hand in spinning. Sloan Gambrell, recently promoted section man in the spinning room, is earnest in his efforts to succeed and has begun right by subscribing to the leading textile journal, which, of course, is the Southern Textile Bulletin. We expect these young second hands and section men to make good.

Chas. J. Smith is overseer of weaving and I. J. Fair is the wide-awake second hand. Mr. Smith is the son of Superintendent J. N. Smith, of the Brandon Corporation's Woodruff (S. C.) plant. We went to see Superin-

tendent Smith last week, but it was "rest week," the mill was stopped and people gone fishing and visiting.

W. H. Smith is overseer of the cloth room and a loyal subscriber to our journal.

Out on the mill yard there were hundreds of little ever-green plants that had come up from seed. Superintendent Kelley gave "Uncle Hamp" a bunch which he set out and every one is living—seemingly well pleased with North Carolina soil.

There are several other mills in Greenville which we hope to visit later. Time was too limited this trip.

LAURENS, S. C.

WATTS MILLS, A PLACE OF UNUSUAL BEAUTY—THE ENTIRE VILLAGE CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE

How we do wish that it were possible to give a pen picture of this place just as we saw it. Broad, green, well kept lawns around the mill, with here and there a pansy or canna bed. Pretty trees, paced walks, well kept homes, clean windows and pretty curtains, and lots of flowers.

R. L. Woods, superintendent, is a young man of pleasing personality and fine executive ability. He almost grew up here. Was formerly overseer of weaving and was transferred to another mill belonging to this company and promoted to superintendent, later being called back as superintendent of Watts Mill.

SAME ADVANTAGES AS AT DUNEAN

This mill is under the same management as at Dunean (Greenville, S. C.), and the people have the same advantages. The mill runs day and night but no women are employed at night.

Miss Bettie Richards, daughter of Governor Richards, is the community leader.

Dr. Walker, village doctor, came here 25 years ago, driving a horse to a buggy.

There's a fine Mothers' Club with around 190 members and they recently had a tacky party in which around 95 members tried to see who could be the "tackiest." Superintendent Woods declared that it was "a scream."

BIG TEXTILE CLUB

How wonderful to find the superintendent, every overseer, second hand and section man, members of a live textile class and really studying! There are over 150 in this class, and it was easy to see that Superintendent Woods was proud of their progress. He spoke highly of the Southern Textile Bulletin and the great help it afforded the class.

OVERSEERS ARE LIVE WIRES

W. M. O'Daniel is carder; W. W. Splawn, spinner; P. C. Pearce, weaver; W. N. Robins, designer; J. B. Kirby, overseer silk room; W. F. Gaston, overseer cloth room; L. E. Bagwell, master mechanic; J. Holcomb, outside man.

The product of Watts is combed fancy convertibles and a citizenship second to none in the South.

LAURENS COTTON MILLS

The Laurens Cotton Mills are curtailing operations at present but gives everyone a chance to rest, visit, go fishing and work gardens. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is an old proverb full of truth. "Lost time" may mean stronger minds and more healthy bodies.

So why worry? The sun shines behind the cloud and the cloud will soon pass.

This mill has a fine bunch of officials, superintendent and overseers. N. B. Dial is president; M. L. Smith, treasurer; J. M. Moore, superintendent.

Overseers and other leaders: G. N. Franks, carder; W. H. Gosnell, spinner; B. S. Riddle, weaver, with B. T. Bishop, H. L. Waldrop and E. H. Putnam, second hands in weaving; R. E. Blakeley, overseer cloth room; J. N. Compton, slasher foreman; S. G. Bishop, designer; V. E. W. Good, timekeeper; F. H. Coleman, master mechanic.

A LIVE WOMAN'S CLUB

This village has a live Woman's Club and their hobby is working for the crippled children in the Shiners hospital at Greenville. Several children from this village and the county have been so successfully treated here that the ladies show their appreciation and love by their works. They meet twice a month, make new garments and work over old for the hospital.

They also look after the children's playground for their mill and do anything possible for their community. Mr. Smith spoke very highly of the work done by this club.

Mrs. J. F. Toney, Wife of Weave Room Overseer, Passes

We were sorry to receive the sad news of the death of Mrs. J. F. Toney, wife of the overseer of weaving, Monroe Cotton Mill, Monroe, N. C. She was 55 years of age, a member of the Four-Square Gospel church, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowe. On Dec. 4, 1931, she had a stroke of paralysis and had been confined to her bed since then, until death claimed her Sunday, April 10, 1932.

The family moved to Monroe several years ago, where she won and held the friendship of many, who are saddened over her death. She was the mother of nine children.

The weave room, where Mr. Toney is overseer, was closed out of respect to him and his beloved dead.

The funeral was in St. Stephens Methodist church and the interment followed in the City cemetery, with M. T. Sanders, funeral director, in charge.

The Most Important Job

In no industrial organization is there any such thing as "the most important job." There may be "the highest paid," "the most responsible job," and even "the easiest job," but the minute you try to put your finger on the most important job, you have the biggest job of all on your hands.

Whatever any one employee happens to be doing at any time may become the most important job in its final bearing on the finished product. At some time every day the good name and reputation of the company is in the hands of every member of the organization.

No employee can afford to slight a single detail of his work, for the moment he does, that detail becomes the most important job.—*Industry and Labor.*

Tomorrow never comes they say
My life must all be lived today!
What happened yesterday is done;
And so, with every morning sun,
Let me resolve to do my best
For time will govern all the rest.

—Selected.

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Report On Cotton Spinning

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census

Bureau to have operated during March at 90.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 92.5 per cent in February this year and 91.2 per cent in March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31 totalled 32,024,032, of which 24,818,088 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 28,843,808, compared with 32,232,301; 25,189,748 and 29,812,083 for February

this year and 33,132,418; 26,489,832 and 30,222,392 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March totalled 6,954,530,464, or an average of 217 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,566,805,913 and 204 for February this year, and 7,001,319,579 and 211 for March last year.

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Statistics for cotton-growing States follow:

Spinning spindles in place March 31 totalled 19,127,628 with those active during the month totalling 16,994,714 compared with 19,104,532 and 17,008,576 for February this year and 19,111,986 and 17,143,512 for March last year.

Active spindle hours totalled 5,282,001,700 or an average of 276 hours per spindle in place, compared with 4,988,415,408 and 261 for February this year and 5,010,341,471 and 262 for March last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place in March for cotton-growing States were:

Alabama, 539,337,772 and 292.

Georgia, 851,163,405 and 257.

Mississippi, 50,428,742 and 239.

North Carolina, 1,507,449,005 and 243.

South Carolina, 1,884,086,731 and 331.

Tennessee, 188,079,758 and 305.

Texas, 43,946,120 and 156.

Virginia, 167,108,840 and 246.

Volume Gain in Cotton Exports

Washington.—The larger volume of cotton exports when maintained through March when 927,000 bales were exported, compared with 605,000 bales during March, 1931. March was the sixth consecutive month showing a larger volume of exports as compared with last season. Exports for the eight months of the cotton season aggregated 6,854,000 bales, representing an increase of 1,337,000 bales over the corresponding eight months of last season, according to the Department of Commerce.

Exports for the three months of the calendar year aggregated 2,817,000 bales, representing an increase of 1,246,000 bales over the first three months of 1931. The value of the cotton exported for the first three months of 1932 totalled 109,340,000 against \$91,856,000 for the first three months of 1931.

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